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Fur Unions Urge Truman to Halt Patterson Trial

President Truman and Attorney General McGrath were urged yesterday by the Fur Dressers & Dyers Joint Board to act for the "immediate dropping of the indictment" against William L. Patterson.

Wm. Patterson Trial Delayed

Postponement of the second "contempt" trial of William L. Patterson, originally scheduled to open on Monday, was announced Friday. The reason for postponement was given as crowded court calendars. The new frame-up trial of the Civil Rights Congress leader may begin this Wednesday, but the date is not definite. The special Citizens' Delegation train for the trial will be organized for the day the trial opens.

Terming the Civil Rights Congress' executive secretary a "fighter for Negro rights and democratic liberties for all Americans," Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, wired Truman and McGrath:

"Let our government expend its energies prosecuting and jailing lynchers responsible for murdering Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore and other Negro victims, not those who seek to mobilize democratic Americans against these brutal outrages."

USSR Bids UN Score Germ War in Korea

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Soviet Union Friday asked the new United Nations Disarmament Commission to condemn the U.S. government for practicing germ warfare in Korea and China.

The issue was raised by Soviet Delegate Jacob A. Malik at the first real business session of the Disarmament Commission that was created at the Paris General Assembly to make a fresh attempt at stopping the arms race.

Malik told the 12-member group "it cannot ignore such recent facts as the use of bacteriological weapons by American troops in Korea and China aimed at mass killings of civilian population."

He suggested that the commission take up this "violation of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare" in order to halt such practices and call the violators "to account."

At another point in Friday's meeting, Malik said the Soviet Union does not want war with the U. S. "under any circumstances." Malik's reference to an already-

existing "prohibition" was apparently an allusion to the 1925 Geneva protocol against both gas and germ warfare. The United States was not a party to the protocol (Russia, as well as Britain and France were).

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MOSCOW.—Newspapers devoted full reports of a Moscow mass meeting protesting U. S. Army use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China.

"Soviet people wrathfully protest monstrous, vicious deeds of American aggressors" was a typical headline.

The meeting was held in Tschaikovsky Music Hall. The chairman was Boris Grekov, academician and historian.

Speakers charged the U. S. government was causing mass extermination of people in Asia and spreading terrible epidemics.

Why the Pentagon Has Clammed Up

On Revelations In Gen. Grow Diary

—See Page 2

Tax Official Ducks Question On Bribes

WASHINGTON.—A suspended New York tax official refused Friday to tell House investigators whether he ever took a bribe but there was no indication of any move to cite him for contempt. Another witness before the House Ways and Means subcommittee investigating tax scandals was a \$3,500-a-year clerk who estimated he spent \$18,350 last year.

A third witness told of a New York revenue agent who invested \$41,000 in the stock market in one three-year period on a salary of less than \$4,000 a year.

Charles Vesce, suspended deputy federal tax collector in the Third New York District refused on grounds of possible self incrimination to say whether he ever had taken a bribe from a taxpayer. The 41-year-old Vesce, who went to work for the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1936, was engaged chiefly in trying to collect delinquent taxes.

Paul Hofrichter, suspended tax control clerk in the Second New York District, said he was able to spend \$18,350 last year on a \$3,500 salary because he won much of it gambling—including a \$1,000 pay-off on one horse.

He couldn't recall when or at what track he had won. But he said he struck it even richer on another horse—a \$1,400 payoff.

Hofrichter said he had made

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House Unit Cuts Funds for Vets And New Homes

WASHINGTON.—The veterans of America, their dependents and tens of thousands of home-hungry citizens were the victims of the House Appropriations Committee's economy axe Friday. The House

group, which earlier approved a record \$85,000,000 Truman war budget for the armed forces, slashed GI Bill of Rights benefits in cutting the Veterans Administration request from \$4,664,673,500 to \$3,822,033,130. It also wiped out 50,000 new public housing units when it cut the Housing and Home Finance Agency budget from \$53,670,000 to \$42,486,000. The Public Housing Law permits the government to construct 135,000 housing units annually. The original budget proposed to build 75,000 units. But even this meager number was slashed to 25,000 as the House group went on its rampage of destroying social services.

In addition to cutting GI Bill benefits the committee ordered the VA to cut down on its payments of dental and medical fees for veterans.

All told, the House group cut \$728,881,852 out of the proposed \$7,000,000,000 budget for some two dozen federal agencies, excluding the military.

Women Ask UN To Help Save Greek Patriots

In a strong statement presented to the UN-Human Rights Commission the American Women for Peace demanded freedom for the eight Greek democrats condemned to death by an Athens' court-martial. The statement was signed by Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman, and Halos Moorhead, executive secretary.

In releasing the statement, the Council of Greek Americans revealed that throughout the night of March 4 nearly 1,500 men and women political prisoners in the Averoff prison in Athens were shouting in their cells the demand "Save Belyannis."

The National Council of the Jewish Young Fraternalists, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution demanding reprieves for Mrs. Helen Ioannidou, Nicos Belyannis and the other six men condemned to death.

ACLU Asks Gov't Hunt Aide Who Gave Data to McCarthy

The American Civil Liberties Union called upon the Loyalty Review Board yesterday to search out the "disloyal person" who has leaked secret data of that body to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. At the same time, the ACLU renewed its plea that the Board

recommend to the President that "all charges against an individual be disclosed in every detail and that individuals concerned have the right to confront and cross-examine their accusers, except in cases where our counter-espionage system would really be impaired."

ACLU's letter to Chairman Hiram Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board pointed out the inconsistency of denying accused persons such rights when Board proceedings and secret FBI reports are made public.

The letter, signed by Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the Union, alluded to disclosure by Sen. McCarthy of secret pro-

ceedings in the case of John Stewart Service of the State Department, and of information allegedly contained in secret FBI reports on Phileo Nash, adviser to the President.

"One point consistently made in defense of the loyalty program has been that sources of information

(Continued on Page 7)

EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE SUNDAY, CITY CENTER CASINO

Afternoon Session 1:30, Public Session 1:30 — See Page 3

Washington Jittery Over Expose of Gen. Grow Diary

A DEEP SILENCE is being maintained in the White House, in the Pentagon and in the State Department over the shocking revelation of plans for an unprovoked attack on the Soviet Union as set down in the secret diary of Maj. Gen. Robert Grow.

All over the world, this silence is being taken as consent—as an admission that the one-time U. S. Military Attaché in Moscow was speaking not only for himself when he wrote: "War as soon as possible! Now!" that he was acting not only for himself when he spied out Soviet targets for American planes to bomb.

It is now over a week since the Washington Post let the American people in on the story which all Europe has known for months—that Grow kept this diary on the plans for anti-Soviet aggression, and that photostats of the diary have been used with deadly effect in a book by a former British army officer, now living in East Germany, Richard Squires. In his book, "On The Path To War," Squires has charged a U. S. Government plot to wage atomic war against the Soviet Union.

UNABLE convincingly to refute the evidence that Grow spied or that he bared the aggression plot, Washington spokesmen have taken refuge in the feeble com-

GEN. GROW

plaint that some nasty "Soviet agent" must have "stolen" the damning diary.

Some members of Congress have gone a little further, and demanded that Grow be court-martialed. Not, however, because the brass-hat, now ensconced in a desk post at the Pentagon, cynically demanded a Hitler-type sneak attack on a peaceful country, but because of his "ineptitude," his carelessness in putting the spying and plotting details down on paper.

"Astonishing carelessness," said the Washington Evening Star.

Seek to End Sub Drive On Press Parley Date

WE "CANNOT say we were not warned," wrote the Cleveland Plain Dealer in an editorial last week which wailed over the sudden discovery of Western Germany's re-Nazification "comes a bit late for effective action against it."

The Cleveland sheet did not say who did the warning, but readers of The Worker know the answer. This newspaper has been showing for years how the bi-partisan war politics of the nation's Big Business rulers were leading to warring and re-Nazifying West Germany.

People are now learning of the truth of still another warning of The Worker, the warning that under the fog of phony talk about "Russian aggression," American brass is aiming to start a war against the Soviet Union.

BARING of the diary of Maj. Gen. Robert Grow, former U. S. Military Attaché in Moscow, has given the people a glimpse of the real intentions and thinking of those who run our government and military machine.

"War! As soon as possible! Now!" Gen. Grow wrote in his diary, which called for a sneak, underhanded attack on the Soviet Union.

How did most papers handle this shocking disclosure? They tried to cover up by shouting about the "Red thieves" who "stole" Gen. Grow's diary, as if the manner of exposure of the diary was the important thing, not what Grow wrote.

The "Voice of America" has tried to deny that Grow's views were that of the government. If this were so, why was not Grow fired, instead of being transferred to a cushy job in the Pentagon? Why do Army brass and Congressmen and other top officials rant about Grow's "indiscretion" and rule against diary-keeping, instead of getting sore about what he wrote?

Obviously, what worries them is not Grow's views, but the fact that people will get to know about them.

WE ARE DEVOTED to the job of letting the people know the truth so that Grow and his bosses shall not be able to put over their murderous war policies.

This is why it is so essential for you and every other American who wants to prevent world slaughter not only to read our paper, but to spread it.

This is one of the main purposes of the national conference of Freedom of the Press organizations, to be held in New York next weekend. These organizations have been set up in various cities, neighborhoods and among unionists, with the aim of building the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker. The conference will help to strengthen and promote these organizations.

This is the purpose, too, of our national circulation campaign, which early this week reached 17,000 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker. Readers in several states and cities are working hard to complete their goals by the date of the National Conference, which should see us close to our goal of 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

In fact, the 2,000 goal for the Daily Worker has now been reached, but we are still 5,000 short for The Worker. Let subs for both keep rolling in so that the truth about the government's policy of rebuilding world fascism, and about promoting war against those nations that have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialist tyranny, can be brought to the people.

They need this information in order to fight more effectively for peace.

"Monumental ineptitude," said the Washington Post.

"It was not at all smart of the general to keep a diary," said Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.)

IT WAS LEFT to the Progressive Party, however, to speak for the peace sentiments of the American people. Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, named as the party's candidates for President and Vice-President, called on all candidates for the Democratic and Republican nominations for the country's top posts to join in their demand, not only for Grow's immediate ouster but for the prompt repudiation of his pro-war policies by the administration.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, in their letter to Truman, Taft, Eisenhower, Stassen, Adlai Stevenson and other presidential hopefuls, declared:

"We demand not only an end to such talk but even more important, an end to the policies such talk reflect. We demand that the President suspend Maj. Gen. Grow at once from office. We demand that Congress investigate at once the conduct and direction of American foreign policy by both generals and statesmen that entertains such a disastrous policy. And we demand further, if the President really wants peace as he asserts, that he do no more than talk peace, but take the first steps to achieve peace by convening a conference of the big powers to remove the danger of war and reduce the burden of armaments."

GROW'S DIARY was no revealing document of youthful indiscretions revived now when their author is a mature and wiser man. It was the work of a 56-year-old very-highly placed American army officer written last year while he did the dirty work of spy in the Soviet Union.

It was only a year ago, on March 27, 1951, that the Major General wrote:

"War as soon as possible! Now!" It was on March 29, 1951 that he wrote:

"It seems to me the time is ripe for a blow this year."

THE PEOPLE of Europe have coupled this sinister timetable with the notorious Collier's Magazine "preview" of World War III, which ends with Wall Street astride their ruined continent. The exposure of this Pentagon brass-hat's secret diary has left few save the stooges for Wall Street in Europe who view this government as interested in keeping the peace.

Despite the pained silence of official Washington, however, it was expected this week that the Grow diary will inevitably become the knowledge and the cause of bitter indignation of millions of American men and women.

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Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects in their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership.

Our attack should be directed at the enemy weaknesses. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons.

We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt.

on new bank. Only bridge is RR (railroad) and is good target.

long time but no work going on. The bridge here is best target in S. Russia. This, together with bridge over Kuban (river) at Kavkasskoje, could cut off all the Caucasus except for poor line to Astrakan which could easily be cut.

Here are some photostat excerpts from Gen. Grow's diary. The entries pick out military targets, power houses, bridges, railroads and calls attention that these are "good targets." Here are the quotes reproduced above. "Big power plant at Shatov run on peat of which huge bogs in vicinity. Good target."

"Threw a minor bombshell by reading our paper which definitely estimated action this year or before July, 1952, by all forms of warfare including Europe. It was backed up by capabilities and reason. Bots (German abbreviation for Ambassador and indicating Kirk—ed.) accepted our paper as sound and worthy of serious consideration. "Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects in their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership."

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PERRY OFFERS NEGRO - LABOR PROGRAM



or District 65."

THE FOLLOWING program, Perry suggested, is one on which "the broadest unity between the Negro workers, first of all, and unity between Negro workers and white workers" could be attained:

1. One hundred thousand jobs for Negro workers by May 15.

2. Special job campaign for Negro youth who have neither job experience nor in many cases technical skill. The question of apprenticeship training as a key part of this for Negro youth.

3. A mass campaign to convince every union in negotiating contracts to insert an FEPC clause in their contract making this as binding a clause as shown even in the point of strike action if necessary to enforce such clause.

4. The Negro should not be denied the right to work in any environment.

BACK DEMONSTRATION FOR TUNISIA INDEPENDENCE

Executive boards of seven locals of the Fur Dressers & Dyers Joint Board have voted unanimously to support the demonstration for Tunisian independence before the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., Thursday, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

The demonstration, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace, was endorsed by the boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165 as an action "in support for the Tunisian people's struggle for economic freedom and national independence."

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, in a letter to the sponsors of the anti-imperialist protest, pledged to "mobilize the largest number of members" for this "important demonstration" and expressed the Fur Workers' "solidarity with the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America" in their struggle for freedom and peace.

6-BIT STOOLIE SCREWS UP DATES AT CALIFORNIA TRIAL

LOS ANGELES.—Danny Scarletto, the "six-bit stoolie pigeon," who got \$75 a month from the FBI as under-cover errand boy in the Communist Party left the witness stand Thursday after three days of cross-examination by attorneys for the 15 California Smith Act victims on trial here.

Scarletto, who alternately had been violently defiant, sullen, deeply amused, or mired in confusion during the cross-questioning, sloughed down from the witness box, finally, subdued and apparently a little depressed.

Attorney Leo Branton Jr. was the last defense lawyer to take on Scarletto and his contradictory, sometimes weird, story about being "assigned to the Communist underground."

Branton drew from Scarletto reaffirmation of his direct testimony that he had positively seen Mrs. Rose Chernin, one of the defendants, and listened to her make a speech while presiding over a conference of the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in September, 1951.

"You are absolutely positive it was in September and that it was Mrs. Chernin who is now seated here as a defendant?" prodded Branton.

"Yes, sir," emphasized Scarletto. He went on to relate "some of the things she talked about."

Branton interrupted him. Addressing Judge William Mathes the defense lawyer said:

"I ask the court to take judicial notice that from July 26, 1951, until Dec. 8, 1951, Rose Chernin was a prisoner in the Los Angeles county jail, having been unable to supply large bail initially set in this case."

Judge Mathes verified the fact took "judicial notice."

Branton swung to Scarletto's earlier testimony that he had seen defendant Frank Carlson at the Carlson home "in June or July of 1950." It was the "very day Carlson got off the Island," Scarletto had insisted, referring to Carlson's release after six months of internment without bail in a deportation case.

But today Scarletto was forced to change the date: "It was in May, I guess, May of 1950," he said.

But his final witness stand gasp Thursday hardly paralleled his testimony Wednesday when Scarletto gratuitously pointed to a man in the courtroom and identified him as being at "a Communist meeting," and the man turned out to be a San Francisco Baptist minister.

Scarletto climaxed his self-exposure near the end of cross-ex-

amination by Attorney Branton, when he volunteered:

"Walter Martin, who spoke at a Communist meeting in Angelus Hall on East First St. is sitting out there in the audience . . . that's him in the back of the courtroom."

Scarletto waved his arm in one of his wild gestures, indicating a tall, middle-aged Negro in a last-row seat.

All eyes turned in the direction the supervolatile witness had pointed. Attorney Alexander Schullman jumped to his feet.

"Just a minute, Your Honor. May the man whom the witness has indicated stand up and say whether he is Walter Martin?"

The tall, dignified man stood, and calmly announced his name:

"I am the Rev. R. L. Turner, pastor of Pleasant Hill Baptist church, in San Francisco. I am sure I have never seen this witness before."

The Rev. Turner was one of (Continued on Page 7)

DOCTOR WHO VOLUNTEERED AID TO NAZIS STARRED BY HOUSE WITCHHUNTERS

CHICAGO.—A "criminologist" who volunteered to work for the Nazis in 1943 while this country was at war with Hitler Germany was unveiled Thursday as the newest witness before the Congressional committee "investigating" the Katyn massacre.

The House witchhunters have as their purpose the smearing of the Soviet Union as the perpetrator of the murder by

the Nazis of 11,000 Poles in the Katyn Forest during World War II. Surprising nobody, Dr. Edward L. Miloslavich, now of St. Louis, who served on a Nazi-organized "investigating" team in 1943, told the Congressmen Thursday that he believes the Russians were guilty.

The Soviet Union rejected as an "insult" the invitation to testify at this rigged farce of an inquiry.

Miloslavich, director of the department of pathology at De Paul Hospital in St. Louis, testified that he was in Yugoslavia at the outbreak of the war.

He said he read of the Germans finding the bodies in the Katyn Forest, and volunteered to go there and examine them. Miloslavich said he had specialized in the exhumation of bodies and in the performance of autopsies.

Conference to Map Smith Act Defense

FIGHTING MAD at the latest gutting of the Bill of Rights by Monday's decisions of the Supreme Court, but cheered by the dissents of Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, 61 delegates, members of 14 organizations with a total membership of more than 500,000 last week received their credentials to Sunday's Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

It will be held at City Center, 135 W. 55th St., in afternoon and evening sessions which will perfect

plans for the defense of New York's 16 Smith Act victims. The afternoon session will begin at 1 p.m. and hear Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; the Honorable Vito Marcantonio; James Imbrie, retired investment banker of Lawrenceville, N. J.; John T. McManus, business manager of the National Guardian; Dooley Wilkerson, author and teacher and William L. Patterson, leader of the Negro people and national head of the Civil Rights Congress.

THE EVENING SESSION, a public one, will begin at 8 p.m. The invocation will be by the Rev. Spencer Kennard. Mrs. Charlotte Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a national organization of Negro women and Orville Lawson, international vice president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union will speak, as will Paul Robeson, and Elizabeth Gurley

RAP SMITH ACT
OSLO (ALN).—The annual convention of the Oslo Journeyman Painters Union went on record protesting prosecution of Communists and unionists under the Smith Act in the U. S. In a message sent to Pres. Truman, the Oslo painters called for dropping the case against Louis Weinstock, rank-and-file painters' leader in New York, and 16 others facing trial in New York under the Smith act.

MIG JET PLANE DESIGNERS WIN STALIN AWARDS

MOSCOW.—The designers of the MIG jet fighter plane were the winners of a first prize in the annual Stalin awards, it was announced Friday.

Artem Mikoyan, Mikhail Gurevich, with a group of other designers, received a prize of 150,000 rubles for "work in the field of aircraft construction." Another first prize for aircraft building went to Andrei Tupolev and a group of engineers.

Earlier a Soviet scientist, credited with bringing the dead back to life, was among a list of scientists and technologists who were awarded the Stalin prize for outstanding accomplishment.

An award of 100,000 rubles (roughly \$25,000 at the Russian

phatically rejected the Wall Street-inspired proposal for "supervision" of German elections.

"The German Democratic Republic repeats with emphasis that such a commission has no legal right and its activities would be interference in internal German affairs," Grotewohl said.

Grotewohl described the Wall Street bloc and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as "enemies of German unity." He asked that Adenauer take a position on the Soviet plan and halt his negotiations with the western powers for providing German units for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's European army.

The German leader said the so-called contractual agreement offered by the West to restore German sovereignty actually would prove a contract for "subjection and enslavement" of Germany. Integration of West Germany into the Atlantic War Alliance, he said, would mean "the end of the German nation and the great German heritage."

Discussing the Soviet proposal that Germany be granted a national defense force, Grotewohl said:

"The Soviets desire to give Germany full sovereignty which can be secured by giving Germans the right to defend themselves like any other nation. Adenauer supports an American foreign army which will put Germans under foreign command. We propose a national German army under German command. This will give us the right to defend our freedom and our frontiers."

Call Emergency Conference on Foreign Born

An Emergency Conference is being called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Wednesday at 8 p. m. at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 St., to protest the two U. S. Supreme Court decisions affecting the rights of foreign-born Americans.

"More than 200 non-citizens" said the committee, "have already been arrested in deportation proceedings and many more are threatened. They face denial of bail during deportation proceedings, which means concentration camps. Many have no countries to which to go and will face long prison sentences for failure to depart. Peter Harisiades and others face serious reprisals, even death, if deported."

Poland Offers Coal to W. Europe

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Poland offered Friday to step up its coal exports to alleviate a serious shortage in western Europe if it gets back "suitable counterpart deliveries" in return.

Polish delegate Mieczyslaw Blusztaia told the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe that Poland increased its coal production last year by 4,000,000 tons and has restored completely its pre-war coal production without outside aid.

"It is obvious that Europe needs coal and that it needs Polish coal," Blusztaia said. "We are ready to meet this growing demand, but we cannot increase our coal exports unless we get the goods we normally import from western Europe."

Blusztaia complained about United States discrimination, which he said is preventing the west from supplying Poland with the goods it needs in exchange for coal.

Grotewohl Backs Soviet Plan for German Peace, Urges Free Elections

BERLIN.—"Free elections and a constitutional, national assembly are the shortest way to establish a united Germany," Premier Grotewohl told the German Democratic Republic's Parliament here Friday. Grotewohl announced his government's endorsement of the Soviet proposal for the unification of all Germany and he invited the West German regime to take part in discussions to bring the question of free elections before a national assembly.

Former West German Interior Minister Gustav Heinemann, speaking in the American sector, said the western powers planned to keep Germany divided between East and West "to promote German participation in the European army."

"The United States," he said, "most probably will not take the Soviet note (on German unity) seriously because German reunification means for the Americans no German army."

Heinemann is chairman of the Association for Peace in Europe, a prominent West German organization opposing German rearmament.

Grotewohl said the Soviet pro-



GROTEWOHL

posal also assured the return of the French-administered Saar to German administration; withdrawal of all occupation troops and trade with the People's Democracies.

The premier clearly and em-

phatically rejected the Wall Street-inspired proposal for "supervision" of German elections.

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Trib. Publisher's Son Tries to Proposition Smith Act Victim

OGDEN REID, son of the multi-millionaire publisher of the New York Herald Tribune last week tried to "propose" Albert F. Lannon, one of the 16 defendants in the current Smith Act case, it was disclosed by defense headquarters.

Lannon swore that Reid came to his home last Wednesday, virtually forced his way into the apartment and asked Lannon whether he was "interested in money." In an affidavit Lannon charged that Reid sought to play on his feelings for his family by asking him:

"Who is going to take care of your family if anything happens to you? Who will pay the hospital bills?"

Lannon charged that Reid refused to leave his house even after being ordered out. When Lannon sought physically to force him out, Reid kept his foot in the door, Lannon said.

The Smith Act defendant disclosed that this was the second attempt Reid has made to "reach" him. Last November, Lannon said, Reid sought to get to him in the guise of an "interview" on the longshore strike.

Reid runs a weekly column in the Sunday edition of the Herald-Tribune called "The Red Underground." The Herald-Tribune has recently added FBI stooliepigeon Herbert Philbrick to its retail advertising staff.

THE TEXT of Lannon's affidavit:

Albert F. Lannon, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

At about 10 a.m., Wednesday, March 5, 1952, I was in my home, Apartment 3, 212 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y. when a banging on the door occurred. I came to the door, opened it and a man advanced into the door without waiting for me to ask him in.

"Who are you?" I asked.

"I'm Ogden Reid of the New York Herald-Tribune," he replied.

I recognized him after he gave his name, having met him once before. "What do you want here?" I asked.

"I have something important to take up with you," he answered.

At this point I told him to get out, that I had nothing to discuss with him. Reid resisted leaving, I raised my hand to his chest and sought to push him out. Reid resisted leaving. He braced himself against the door frame and continued talking.

"Aren't you interested in the printing false stuff, why don't you send me the facts?"

I continued to insist that he get out. After a few minutes I stopped trying to put him out physically

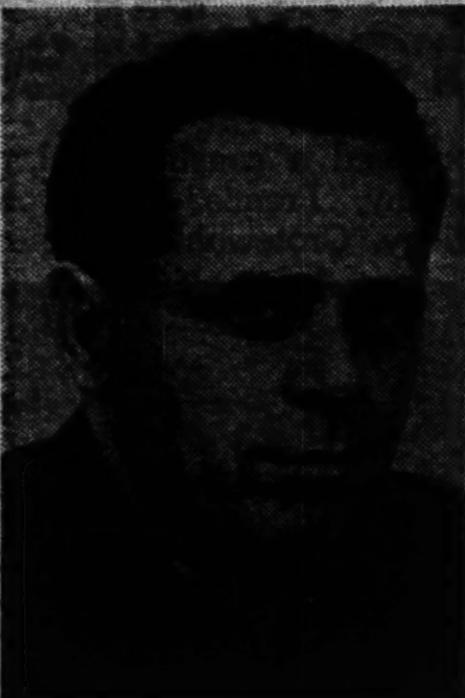
CRC to Hold Birthday Dinner

A Sixth Anniversary Dinner, "to celebrate our historic struggles of the past six years and to make possible the momentous new blows we must mount for human and constitutional rights," has been announced Wednesday evening, March 26, by the Civil Rights Congress.

The dinner, to be held at the Central Plaza, Second Ave. and 7 St., Manhattan, will feature a pageant dramatizing the historic campaigns led or supported by the CRC since its birth in March, 1946. Reservations, at five dollars per person, are available from CRC National and State Offices, 23 W. 26 St., or from CRC chapters throughout the city.

UNION AIDS CI

WOBURN, Mass.—(FP)—The Int'l. Fur & Leather Workers Union has joined with the community here to win justice for Cpl. John Bigger, son of a leather worker, who was sentenced to death by a military court-martial in Korea.



LANNON

and asked him: "Does this mean that you're trying to enter my home violently?"

"No, no," he said, moving away from the door frame. However, he kept his foot well within the door, preventing me from closing it.

I then walked away from the door and back to the kitchen. Reid, meanwhile, kept firing questions at me from the doorway.

"Aren't you concerned about the workers?" he asked. "Have you no consideration for your family?" You told me that you would send me material, why didn't you?"

(This was reference to a previous interview I had with him in his office at the New York Herald-Tribune Building, 230 W. 41st Street, when he suggested that if I didn't like what he printed, I could send him my versions of events and he would give them consideration.)

I shouted back to him that I considered him a deliberate liar and was not interested in anything he had to say or print. I kept insisting that he leave my

house because his presence was obnoxious.

After a few minutes of this, Reid strode into the middle of the room next to the kitchen and started to say something. I told press?" he asked. "If you think I'm him that he had no right to break into my house and started up from the kitchen in his direction.

At this point he stated, "I'm leaving, but want to ask you one question."

I kept walking towards him and he walked towards the door and then turned and faced me and asked:

"Are you interested in money?" I said that I had nothing to sell but he persisted:

"Who is going to take care of your family if anything happens to you? Who will pay the hospital bills? The Party won't do it."

I told him it was none of his business. As he walked out the door, I slammed it.

COME TO WASHINGTON

and tell your congressman

YOU WANT

PEACE

DELEGATES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY for PEACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
april 1, 1952

The cover of the call to the National Assembly for Peace to be held in Washington on April 1.

Peace Parley Gets Wide Backing

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, members of Congress will personally hear from 1500 hundred delegates of the American people calling for big power negotiations for a world "no-war" pact. The delegates, from all parts of the land, will represent peace groups, organizations of the Negro people, of labor, women, farm groups and youth. The estimation of 1,500 delegates was made by the National Delegates Assembly for Peace on the basis of actual quotas received.

Many delegates will come from areas far from Washington, D. C., armed with credentials from constituents of other Congressmen than their own. Telegrams, mail and long distant phone calls will

be made in advance to acquaint the Congressmen that delegates are coming to call on THEM.

CONGRESSMEN will be pinned down on three main issues in addition to the overall drives for the peaceful negotiations that 70 percent of the people have called for according to the Gallup Poll. They are:

- Peace in Korea immediately.
- A halt to the re-arming of the German Nazis.
- Recognition of the right of self government for colonial peoples.

A fourth demand, the defeat of Universal Military Training, has happily been taken off the immediate agenda. And the Assembly sponsors point to the defeat of signatures.

UMT by Congress as proof of the effectiveness of presenting the people's will for peace directly along Congressional district lines in this election year.

THE ASSEMBLY will have its headquarters at Turners Arena in the capital. After registering state and local delegations who will have made their own appointments will see their Congressmen, and return for state conferences and a final meeting.

The occasion will also mark the first national tally of signatures calling for peace negotiations between the U. S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Delegates will be armed with sheaves

NEW YORK CITY expects to send 600 delegates who will leave on a special train, with special rates. Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegates can board this train at Newark, Trenton or Philadelphia. New Englanders can also arrange to make this special "peace train." New Jersey has set a quota of 100 delegates from its various peace groups. Connecticut will send from 50 to 60, every one of whom must have 1,000 signatures to the peace pact petitions! This delegation will be largely financed by money collected by petitioners in working class areas.

National headquarters for the Assembly are located at 125 West 72 St., 3rd floor, New York City.

Vow Fight for 10,000 Jobs for Negroes

By ABNER BERRY

LAST SATURDAY afternoon the Skyline Ballroom of Harlem's Hotel Theresa echoed with the problems confronting the Negro workers of Greater New York. The statistics were broken down and the generalities became detailed and as concrete as a "help wanted" sign. The leaders of the Greater New York Labor Council had organized the group's Job Action Conference for just that purpose.

The speakers came from shops and communities in the main. They showed where the campaign for 10,000 new jobs for Negro workers had to be carried. A Negro leader of the AFL Scow Captains Union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, showed how companies hiring thousands of men handling building trades materials refused to hire Negroes.

MRS. MAY ATKINS, a Negro housewife, brought the nearly 300 delegates to their feet with a report on how her community FEPC committee had gained 30 jobs for Negroes in neighborhood stores since last August. Not only had her committee won jobs, she said, but had won the right to place posters against discrimination in more than 20 windows of merchants along upper Amsterdam Ave. and B'way. "Our campaign," she declared amid thunderous applause, "has done more than get jobs—it has helped to unite the community against Jim Crow and for civil rights."

CIO transport workers warned that unless something was done now, Negro transport workers would lose most of the jobs that will be dropped if some of the transportation schemes now proposed are carried out. The Mike

Quill dictatorship in the union, the delegate said, had made it impossible to get a Negro rights resolution onto the floor of the locals. Now the Negro workers are organizing a caucus of their own, the transport worker pointed out, to protect their interests. Such a caucus in Philadelphia, he reported, had won seats on the local executive board for Negro union members against the Quill faction's opposition.

A WHITE GARMENT WORKER, member of the AFL ILCWU, challenged the speech made a week ago in the same hall by her international vice president, Charles S. Zimmerman. Zimmerman had said that there were no Negro workers—no "Negro dressmakers—just dressmakers"—in his union.

The delegate pointed out that there are only two Negro cloth cutters in the union, although it takes only a few weeks to train one, and that the Negro women workers in the industry are mostly in the lowest-paid categories. She urged an organized program by the Council against the union lethargy when confronted with clothing bosses refusal to hire Negro workers after a routine "try out" period. The bosses use the "try out period" she said to conform mechanically with the union contract and then discharge the Negro worker without fear of a struggle.

School teachers from Harlem schools advanced a program to change the ratio of Negroes employed by the Board of Education from the inequitable 500 out of 40,000. Only 10 percent of the Negroes in the school system, it was reported, are assigned outside Harlem Southeast Bronx and Bed-

ford-Stuyvesant. PROPOSALS were advanced from the floor for increasing the number of Negro bakers, getting more apprenticeships for Negro youth in the printing trades, getting Negro bus drivers, salespeople and clerks in Nassau County, where no Negroes are now hired in those categories.

Rudy Christians, chairman of the Council's jobs committee, reported that 18 jobs had been obtained in shipbuilding (paying \$80 to \$100 weekly) and more than 20 more in needle trades and commercial establishments. It was also reported that a number of jobs in aeronautics were still unfilled and that there was an expected opening for 200 brewery jobs.

Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Council, announced in his opening remarks that since last November, following the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the New York group had obtained 250 new jobs toward the goal of 10,000. Mrs. Vickie Garvin outlined the Council program industry by industry and called on the delegates to work for unity and not be provoked by the labor bureaucrats who sought to split the anti-Jim Crow movement. "We will now allow ourselves to become isolated from the Negro workers who may join the Negro Labor Committee."

THE NEGRO Labor Committee had been formed a week be-

fore out of a conference held in the same hall during which there had been heavy emphasis on red-baiting aimed especially at the Council. The Committee's proceedings were broadcast over a Voice of America network to 46 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mrs. Garvin and Guinier decried the use of the Negro people for Voice of America propaganda and Mrs. Garvin urged that "the Voice of Americans" instead make itself heard here at home for democracy.

Revels Cayton, an organizer of District 65, DPOWA, predicted that Negro workers would not support the war program which "exploited black workers in the Congo uranium mines for materials to be sent to Jim Crow atom bomb plants in the South to be made into bombs to be dropped on other colored peoples in Asia." He said Negro workers in the United States joined with their exploited colored brothers overseas in their fight for freedom and concluded: "We are crystallizing Negro power in the labor movement with the support of our white brothers, to do a job."

In addition to the job program, the conference laid plans for stepping up the collection signatures to FEPC petitions to be taken to Washington on May 15, when the national council will hold a meeting to push for FEPC legislation.

Hollywood's 'Viva Zapata' Falsifies Mexican Revolution

—See Magazine Page 7

Albany Threatens Fare and Rent Hikes

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

TWO FATEFUL MEASURES—The Travia-Erwin bills and the higher fare "package"—hung ominously on the legislative hook as the 1952 session went into its final week. The legislature has moved to adjourn on March 19.

Of immediate concern to all labor and the people was the imminent enactment threat of the Travia-Erwin bills which restrict the right and penalize trade unions from engaging in independent political activity. Every section of the labor movement has swamped Capitol Hill with protests. The state CIO has warned the bi-partisan legislators it will "defy" such bills, if enacted, and would stump the state to defeat every member up for reelection this fall who voted for the bills. Similar challenges have been issued from the state AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the United Labor Action Committee.

While bi-partisan leaders were maneuvering to get the Travia-Erwin measures through the legislature before labor scored major break-throughs in already buckling ranks of Democrats and New York City Republicans, Mayor Impellitteri and Lieut.-Gov. Frank C. Moore continued to "mastermind" a fiscal deal which would raise the fare with or without a Transit Authority. *

PRESENT PLANS call for re-establishing the Authority principle despite its apparent rejection last week. A special Transit Authority, independent of public will or interest and without depending on its fate at the polls, would mean an inevitable 25-cent fare. This report.

is the figure that would relieve Wall Street and realty interests of paying for the cost of the transit debit service and cover operating costs. The Authority deal is really what Impellitteri and Moore (as recently as last year opposed to such super-government agencies) want but the identification in public mind of Authority with a 15-cent fare rise has given City Hall pre-November tremors.

Now being hatched is a temporary "compromise" to raise the fare to 17½ cents—the original figure used by Robert Moses, city construction co-ordinator. *

THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY, however, is the basic perspective in the Impellitteri-Dewey "package" and it is sure to be wrapped up immediately after the fall elections.

The \$100,000,000 county real estate tax, part of the Impellitteri-Dewey "package," is apparently now dead. It has been killed in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the Senate, according to reliable reports, does not intend to let it out. This phony levy, a dodge to maintain under-assessments on big property while boosting valuations for tax purposes on small homeowners and open the way to rent increases for 475,000 tenants, was defeated by the combined opposition of middle-income, low-income, tenant and petty landlord groups.

To offset this gain for the people the State Rent Commission is preparing for full decontrols on rents. Its report issued last Sunday admits this brazenly. New amendments to the rent "control" law making it easier for landlords to gouge above the 15 percent limitation are proposed in the re-

STILL WAITING for legislative action is a repeal motion by Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat, to annual the \$600,000,000 unemployment insurance steal in the Hughes-Brees law. Labor pressure, especially by the United Labor Action Committee and the UE, to force this motion out of Rules Committee has been stymied by bi-partisan leaders. Austin himself, incidentally, has been less than fervent in his repeal fight.

A bill by Samuel Roman, Manhattan Assemblyman and Seymour Halpern, Queens Senator—both Republicans—to reduce the waiting period for jobless benefits from 20 weeks to 15 weeks is still in committee. Speaker Oswald D. Heck has said he was for the measure but this appears to be another clever ruse to disarm labor in the final hours of the session. *

KILLED by the reactionary bi-partisan Legislature have been proposals to reapportion the state Senate and end its lily-white set-up, plug loopholes in the state rent "control" act and prevent the 15 percent rent gouge spree, extend child care, welfare and teacher aid appropriations, pass anti-discrimination housing bills, and other measures that would improve social services for the people.

The March 19 adjournment date has been blasted by the American Labor Party as a "flight from responsibility" and an "abandonment of the people's business." Arthur Schutze, ALP executive secretary, in a letter to every legislator demanded that they "stay on the job" until the "pressing needs of the people" were met.

most of the railroad workers is the insistence of the companies upon extending the train runs and revise other rules that would have the effect of increasing the workload for the men and eliminating overtime pay after certain mileage. The effect of those changes would be to nullify the raises they are due to get. Some of those rules had been established after hard struggles fifty or more years back. Present earnings of the workers of the three unions now range from \$1.58 to \$1.90 an hour. *

STEEL DECISION AWAITED—The steel union was marking time as the new strike deadline on March 23—the third since contract expired Dec. 31—drew near. By that time the Wage Stabilization Board is expected to hand up its recommendations. While waiting, the steel union's leadership is doing nothing in the way of mobilizing the workers and keeping them in fighting trim for a possible strike.

A crop of rumors of a package of 15 cents an hour and possibly 20 cents, is contributing to the state of immobilization. The union's leaders are apparently resigned to accepting the expected recommendation. But the steel companies are not committing themselves. They are playing for a substantial price hike in steel before they concede anything.

Ask Ban on Epithet For Japanese

Newspaper and magazine publishers have been asked by the Newspaper Guild of New York (CIO) to bar use of the insulting term "Jap." The Guild said it opposes all use of terms of racial, religious or national derision.

The Guild said the term is "resented by all Japanese" and "completely nullifies in the eyes of the Japanese all American claims to being the world's champion of human dignity."

The Worker

President—Joseph Durmer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Headley

		3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Foreign)	DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER		4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER			1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$16.00
DAILY WORKER		4.50	8.00	14.00
THE WORKER			1.50	2.50

NULLIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

ANOTHER MONDAY—Supreme Court decision day has passed and another gaping hole has been torn in the Bill of Rights by the war-thirsty Court majority.

In trampling upon the rights of foreign born non-citizens, the court has destroyed the constitutional rights of foreign-born citizens as well, and threatened the rights of the native born.

The Court majority has paved the way for wholesale deportations and for concentration camps.

By a 6 to 2 decision, the Truman court decreed that foreign-born persons can be deported for the "crime" of being a Communist even when the "crime" was "committed" before any law went into effect. The court has nullified the constitutional guarantee that no one shall be punished for an act which was not legally a "crime" when it was "committed."

In another ruling, the Court by 5 to 4 nullified the right to bail in deportation cases and laid the ground for concentration camps—abhorrent to the American people and a violation of the Constitution.

Justice Black called this ruling a "harsh holding" that made deportation possible "if a subordinate Washington bureau agent believes they are members of the Communist Party and therefore dangerous to the nation. The denial of a right to bail under the circumstances of these cases strikes me as a shocking disregard of the following provisions of the Bill of Rights: Eighth Amendment's ban against excessive bail; First Amendment's ban against abridgement of thought, speech and press; Fifth Amendment's ban against depriving a person of liberty without due process of law."

The First, Fifth and Eighth Amendments to the Constitution nullified! And for non-citizens alone? A citizen too can be thrown into a concentration camp on the "suspicion" that he is not a citizen. Listen to Justice Black:

"This is a Communist case. I suppose as long as you throw that one word in, everything may be all right. But I have an idea that the LIBERTY OF EVERY AMERICAN IS AT STAKE."

IN ITS DECISIONS upholding the "contempt" imprisonment of the lawyers for the "11" at Foley Square, and of Vincent Hallinan, attorney for Harry Bridges, and Progressive Party candidate for President, the majority dealt a blow to another section of the Bill of Rights—the right to counsel. For the majority decreed that a judge, on his own sayso can throw counsel into prison.

The synthetic halo that has been placed around the head of Judge Medina, was torn to shreds by the dissenting opinion of Justice Black. Medina's accusations against the Foley Square lawyers, said Black, "impress me as showing such bitter hostility to the lawyers that the accuser (Medina) should be held disqualified to try them."

And Justice Douglas said that a reading of the record raises the question whether "the judge used the authority of the bench to whipsaw the lawyers, to taunt and tempt them, and to create for himself the role of the persecuted."

MONDAY'S ONSLAUGHT against the Bill of Rights by the court majority was based on three BIG LIES:

Lie No. 1: That the Communist Party leaders "conspired to advocate the necessity of overthrowing the government by force and violence"—as proclaimed in the court's infamous decision upholding the Smith Act.

Lie No. 2: That the Communists are part of a world "conspiracy"—as decreed by the McCarran Internal "Security" Act under whose immigration provisions the right of bail is now being abrogated.

Lie No. 3: That the Soviet Union is threatening the United States with war.

The lawlessness of the court majority takes place at a time when the American people are becoming more and more concerned with the hacking away of their liberties in the name of "security" and "defense." The people—and only the people—can reverse these infamous steps by which the court majority is taking the country to fascism.

The ruling that the lawyers for the "11" and for Harry Bridges must go to prison should be widely protested.

The people should demand a reversal of the deportation and no-bail decrees.

The McCarran Law must be repealed.

The Smith Act victims now in prison should be given amnesty by President Truman, the Smith Act repealed, the pending indictments and prosecutions be halted.

The liberties of the American people were won in hard struggle by the people themselves. The people can restore those liberties if they will make themselves felt. America must be spared the fate of the German people under Hitler.

THE ARMY BREAKS ANOTHER RAIL WORKERS STRIKE—UNION HEADS HELP THEM DO IT

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARMY, Truman administration and the courts did it again. They slapped an injunction on the striking railroad workers with unusual speed and made it clear, as has Truman several times since 1946, that railroad workers have no right to strike under his administration.

The three Brotherhood union chiefs, apparently counting on the prompt strikebreaking power of the Army and courts, yielded to the clamor for action to a "token" strike of some 6,000 workers after nearly three years of negotiations failed miserably. But they discovered that it is much easier to call a strike than to call it off.

THE WALKOUT, tying up New York Central and other lines from Buffalo to Chicago and to St. Louis, was in its third day when a Cleveland judge handed the writ to the Army, technical operator of the railroads. The workers of the Toledo and Elkhart, Ind., yards along the NYC refused to return to work. They howled down orders of their leaders to obey the injunction and set up picket lines. Thereby they crippled most of the New York Central's system. In Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Niles and Jackson, Mich., and other points along the New York Central route, there was also strong rank and file resistance to returning to work and meetings were long and stormy.

THE REAL PURPOSE of the

"token" strike called by the Brotherhoods of engineers, conductors and firemen and enginemen, it appeared, was to short-circuit a general railroad strike for which their members had voted by overwhelming majorities. The "token" strike was called when stalled negotiations left the leaders with no alternative but to call the strike their men voted for.

The Brotherhood chiefs gave no indication to the workers of a new outlook but to start another marathon of negotiations. Meanwhile anger is mounting against the union chiefs in place of the policy voted by the men that called for a strike by the three Brotherhoods against the railroad companies.

THE ISSUES that brought the strike began in 1949 when the railroad unions of operating employees demanded the 40-hour week with the same pay they earned in 48 hours. The fruitless talks after many months led to a strike deadline in August, 1950, when Truman ordered the Army to seize the lines. The army has since been the nominal operator of the lines, but through the same railroad line presidents who have been made "colonels." Because of the Government's sham title to the lines, strikes are forbidden and an injunction is handed up against a union as soon as requested.

The railroad owners, fully satisfied with this type of government "seizure," are content to let matters stay as they are and "negotiate" for decades if need be.

THE PRINCIPLE ISSUE with man dignity."

Stalin Prizes

(Continued From Page 3)

Prize winners included:

Physicist Nikolai Belov, 200,000 rubles, for his study of the atomic structure of crystals.

Prof. Elpidofor Kirilov, 100,000 rubles, for research in the absorption spectra of photochemically dyed haloid silver.

Prof. Victor Tsvetkov, 100,000 rubles, for research in the structure and properties of high molecular substances.

Prof. Anatole Tomoshevich, 100,000 rubles, for work in the field of military science.

Biologist Grigory Bey-Byenko, 200,000 rubles, for research on locusts in the USSR and neighboring countries.

Pathologist Peter Kornev, 100,000 rubles, for development of a treatment for bone tuberculosis.

Sergei Vavilov, late president of the Academy of Sciences, 200,000 rubles posthumously, for his studies of the microstructure of light.

Several hundred thousand rubles were awarded for technological advances, including the development of a new type of radio communications and the construction of new type motors.

Court Backs Jimcrow in S.C. Schools

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A three-man Federal Court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of Jimcrow schools in a decision handed down here Thursday. The reaffirmation of the reactionary, anti-Negro doctrine of segregation followed the court's rehearing of the Clarendon County case in Columbia, S. C., 12 days ago.

The opinion was written by Circuit Judge John P. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., and concurred in by Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Norfolk, Va., and District Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., of Columbia.

They reheard the case of March 3, after Negro parents who brought the original case had appealed the first verdict to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The high court returned the case for consideration of "additional facts" on the mythical progress of the Jimcrow Negro schools' facilities to an equal status with those

used by white students only.

In Thursday's ruling, the judges claimed that the state had "complied with the decree of the court to equalize facilities as soon as possible, and no good could be accomplished for anyone" by ordering the end of the vicious segregation system now.

Rights Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

Flynn, one of the defendants who has given 46 years to the American labor movement. Other speakers will be announced later.

Representatives of trade unions, fraternal organizations and churches seeking credentials for Sunday's conference appeared thick and fast yesterday at the conference's offices, Room 2204, 401 Broadway where the registration fee is \$2 for both sessions and \$1 for the night session. Almost all of them commented on the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Eighth Amendment providing for bail when bail concerns aliens facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

There was adverse comment, too, on the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Harold R. Medina's prison sentence for the defense attorneys at the first thought control trial at Foley Square. "The Smith Act," one delegate said, "was the opening wedge. The Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts followed. Since the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act last June 4, its decision has been getting steadily worse. Only the people can save American liberty and they better begin to do it at Sunday's conference."

Further information about registration can be had by calling CO 7-4936.

CORRECTION

Yesterday's cable dispatch from Havana contained a typographical error which distorted the political meaning of the statement of the Popular Socialist Party. The statement, as it appeared incorrectly, said, "...the people in our party had sufficient strength to defeat the government through the normal electoral process already under way." It should have read, "...the people and our party..." etc.

SUNDAY FORUM

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Delay Trial of Prof. Struik

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The trial of two New Englanders on a thought-control frameup was delayed indefinitely today while a superior judge weighed the validity of indictments charged them with conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Judge Frank J. Donahue took under advisement motions to quash the indictments against

Dirk J. Struik, suspended professor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harry E. Werner, Malden, Mass., business man. After their counsel argued that the

conspiracy statute involved would make it a crime to preach Communism to the pigeons on Boston Common.

Attorney Howard S. Whitside, representing Werner, said the state law passed in 1919 was directed against anarchists but was being used "against a couple of teachers."

CLOSE TUNISIAN WORKERS' PAPER

TUNIS, Tunisia, March 16.—French imperialist authorities have closed the weekly newspaper, *Echaab Eptoui* (The Tunisian People), organ of the Tunisian Workers Union.

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SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM presents a trade union leader, a woman leader, and the author will discuss "Spartacus" on Sunday, March 16th at 8 p.m. Speakers: Howard Fast, Molly Eisenstat, Louis Weinstock and chairman Howard Selsam. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (one-half price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave of the Americas, NYC.

ALB SUNDAY NIGHT Forum presents a discussion by Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein of the contrasting political viewpoint in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" and Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" 8:30 p.m. 220 W. 90 St. Admission 75c.

THE REAL MEANING of Adenauer's "Restitution"! Bid hear, question and discuss the position of noted historian Morris U. Schappes tonight, March 16 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave. Ausp. Young People's Committee for Jewish Life. Subs. 50c.

Bronx

"PEACE WILL WIN" timely, a must. 3rd A.D. American Labor Party, 154 W. Tremont Ave. Room 204—Sunday, March 16—8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

Brooklyn

DR. HERBERT APTEKER will speak—topic is "Is War Inevitable" Sunday, March 16—Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Contr. 50c.

Coming

GREAT BARGAINS at the Lodge 500 Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave.—on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, March 21-23 and 24. Benefit Old Age Home.

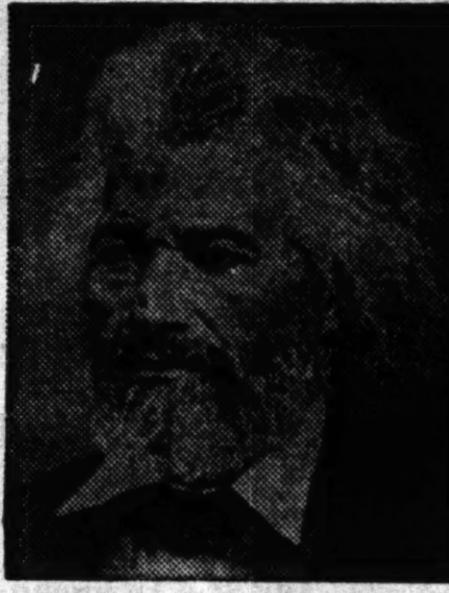
HOWARD FAST speaks on "Spartacus" and Parallel of History—question and answer period. Thurs., Mar. 28, 8:30 p.m. at our Club room, 724 Gerard Ave. (nr. 187th St.), Highbridge Stadium. "Women for Peace" Division of Bronx County.

CONCERT, The Balkanika Symphonic Orchestra. Alexander Kutin, conductor, 28 Male Chorus, Alexander Nichil, soloist, Saturday evening, April 5. Tickets \$1.25-1.50 and \$2.00 at box office of the Mosque Theatre, Newark, New Jersey. Bloomberg, Krutberg.

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Tax Bribe

(Continued from Page 1) about \$7,500 betting on the races last year. Under questioning, he said he spent, mostly in cash, \$5,085 as down payment on a house, \$3,910 on furniture, \$1,250 on carpets, \$2,079 on a new automobile, plus regular living expenses.

Hofrichter also admitted he falsified an application for a Federal Housing Administration loan when he claimed a \$1,700-a-year income as a part-time tombstone salesman. He said he put that in his application to make sure he would get the loan.

Eugene W. Parker, a special intelligence agent in New York, told the subcommittee that New York tax agent Robert W. Selden invested \$41,600 in the stock market in 1944, 1945 and 1946. At the time, Selden was making less than \$4,000 a year.

ASK PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP).—A conference of Illinois branches of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People called on Atty. Gen. McGrath to convene a federal grand jury to investigate violence in Cairo, Ill., aimed at Negro children in white schools.

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Chinese Food • Chinese Cookery
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McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1) tion gathered on employees would be kept confidential and assessed in light of all the facts and would not be divulged," the letter asserted. "Moreover, we have long been told that details of many security or loyalty charges may not be revealed to the employee affected, nor may the employee receive the privilege and right of confrontation and cross-examination of the witnesses against him.

"But if all the information contained in proceedings before your Board and in secret FBI reports can be made available and spread upon the public record, there is no reason whatsoever for the continuance of the practice of withholding specification of charges or denying the right of cross-examination and confrontation."

The letter called "this" a fundamental right of the spirit of due process which is a major criterion of the democratic system." The letter, after redbaiting, then declared:

"In view of the fact that Senator McCarthy has made his statements on employees' loyalty and security status even after they have been cleared by government agencies, it is only fair to furnish the individual affected with all this information so that he may respond to it adequately himself."

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PLAYGROUND OF FRIENDS

Extended Wool Pact For a Month

BOSTON, March 14.—Extension of the contract for another month to April 15, was yesterday agreed to by representatives of the American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, as talks on the company's demand for wage cuts and separate pacts for each of the 21 plants remained stalemate.

It is expected that most woolen companies that followed the lead of the big company will enter into similar agreements.

The cotton manufacturers of the New England area, meanwhile, were expected to make their next move over the weekend for a wage cut. That issue however, is subject to arbitration.

Harlem School

Affair Saturday

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center's gala festival on Saturday evening to launch Harlem's school for liberation will present William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, as the only speaker of the evening. Patterson's appearance at the Golden Gate Ballroom will give New Yorkers an opportunity to express their indignation at the attempt of the government to harass him.

Patterson forces trial in Washington on Monday

People's artists Hope Foye, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith, Betty Sanders, Bob De Cormier and the Duke of Iron' on the program. Polly and Jimmy Rogers will do Afro-Cuban dances. Otis McRae's Midnight Moodsters will provide music for dancing.

California

(Continued From Page 3) five Northern Californians who was spending his second day in the courtroom as a member of a citizens jury of five churchmen, teachers and citizens who journeyed from the north to audit the Smith Act proceedings.

Walter Martin, for whom the Rev. Turner had been mistaken by Scarlette, is a veteran working-class leader in the Los Angeles Negro community, who was a candidate for sheriff at the time that the Angelus Hall meeting took place.

Perry Offers

(Continued from Page 2) pany, contractor, association or concern of any public money in loans or otherwise to be given where there is discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

6. That every municipality, every county, state, as well as the national government, pass FEPC laws or that such action be taken as executive measures which would likewise cover every governmental department.

We deeply regret the

loss of

IRVING FEINGOLD

Militant Trade Unionist and Devoted Comrade

NORTH INWOOD SECTION C.P.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to

RUTH KAPLAN

and

FAY SOCAL

on the death of their father

NATHAN

who died Feb. 29, 1952

PLAYGROUND OF FRIENDS

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND PAY HIKE, BLAST ARMS BUDGET

LONDON.—Britain's powerful National Union of Miners

Friday presented formal demands on the Tory budget for a wage increase to offset the drains on living standards imposed by the armaments budget. The demands were adopted at a conference of 163 miners' union leaders who labelled the budget "an affront to the people and tantamount to a reduction in wages."

It is expected that most woolen companies that followed the lead of the big company will enter into similar agreements.

The cotton manufacturers of the New England area, meanwhile, were expected to make their next move over the weekend for a wage cut. That issue however, is subject to arbitration.

The leaders recommended that miners continue voluntary Saturday overtime work after a summer vacation.

The delegates of the 700,000-member union attributed the demand for more pay to the budget reduction in food subsidies, "inadequate" increases in family allowances, pensions and income tax relief, and the government move to tighten credit.

"The income tax concessions in the budget are certainly no incentive to anybody who can read and understand what the Tories are up to."

Speakers include Justice Herman C. Stoute, chairman of the meeting; Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker; F. Levi Lord, manager of the Paragon Progressive Federal Credit Union; J. A. Rogers, and Richard B. Moore, chairman and secretary of the Committee To Act Against The McCarran and Walter Bills.

A resolution adopted by the union leaders said:

"This conference declares its intention of insisting upon increases in wages and in payments to injured workmen to offset the effects of this budget upon our members' living standards."

The action followed a surprise announcement by the National Union of Railways, fifth biggest in Britain, giving Aneurin Bevan its backing in his fight against the Labor Party leaders on the size of the rearmament program.

B'klyn Rally to Hit Immigration Curbs

A meeting has been called for this Sunday at 5 p.m. in Brooklyn to protest the McCarran and Walter bills which would restrict immigration to 100 a year each from the Caribbean and American colonies. The meeting will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity Montague and Clinton Streets.

Speakers include Justice Herman C. Stoute, chairman of the meeting; Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker; F. Levi Lord, manager of the Paragon Progressive Federal Credit Union; J. A. Rogers, and Richard B. Moore, chairman and secretary of the Committee To Act Against The McCarran and Walter Bills.

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THE NEGRO PEOPLE

MINORITIES

... is the defense of the rights of the Communists!

TAKE YOUR PLACE IN THAT LINE!

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Hon. Vito Marcantonio — Keynote Speaker

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Afternoon Session 1:30 — Public Session 7:30 P.M.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR WHOLE CONFERENCE \$2.00

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FOR FULL INFORMATION, TICKETS AND CREDENTIALS,
WRITE TO Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 2219
401 Broadway, N. Y. C. 13. — Telephone COrland 7-4936

</div

Halt Frameup Of Patterson, Churchmen Say

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, with a constituency of 2,500,000 Negro Baptists in every state in the union, has wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the Justice Department to drop the second trial of William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress.

The seventeen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing half a million Negro Methodists, as well as many trade union groups and Negro organizations, are also on record in favor of quashing Patterson's indictment.

Patterson, who recently presented a petition to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris charging U. S. Government bodies with a policy of genocidal killings and persecutions of Negro Americans, is scheduled to go on trial in Washington, D.C. on Monday.

The CRC leader was cited for "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over records of his organization to the this thought, is a frame-up."



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

House Lobbying Committee. In his appearance before the committee, Patterson was called a "black s . . . o . . . b . . ." by Georgia Congressman Henderson Larham. The hearing broke up in an uproar.

In its resolution, passed at its meeting here, the Baptist Executive Board declared that Patterson "was cursed, set upon, humiliated and embarrassed by Congressman Lanham of Georgia."

The statement continued: "Since we are demanding justice for other peoples of the world, many of us feel that justice should start at home. The second trial, we think, and we are well founded in this thought, is a frame-up."

SUBPOENA

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PEACE, greeting:

PURSUANT to lawful authority of the will of the people of the United States, YOU ARE HEREBY
COMMANDED TO APPEAR at the

PYTHIAN TEMPLE on FRIDAY, MARCH 21
70 St. W of Broadway — 7:30 P. M.

then and there to testify what you may know relative to the subject matters under consideration:

WE AMERICAN YOUTH WILL NOT BE A
SILENT GENERATION

Witness already subpoenaed by McCarran and
Woods Un-American Committees

CHARLES WHITE
BETTY SAUNDERS
JOSEPH BUCHOLT
PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
DORIS KOPPELMAN

JOY SILVER
IRWIN SILBER
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HEREIN FAIL NOT, as you will answer your default under pains and penalties in such cases made and provided by your own conscience.

Admission 60¢ (incl. tax)

Sponsored by the ten subpoenaed youth and cultural leaders

AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE presents
An exciting new musical composition by Josephine Heifetz
"WOMEN'S CANTATA FOR PEACE"

The children's cantata

"WHEN WE GROW UP"

written and composed by Earl Robinson and Roslyn Rosen

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Folk Dancing Afterwards

Contribution 75 Cents

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LLOYD BROWN • YVONNE GREGORY
and a host of others will partake in the fun at

Harlem Music Festival & Dance

to celebrate the opening of the

Frederick Douglass Educational Center

200 MCS Men Hold Stop Work Meeting Here

More than 200 members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards on Pacific Maritime Association ships here held a stop work meeting Friday. They signed a wire to the National Labor Relations Board condemning its stalling tactics and demanding an immediate election for which the rival Sailors Union of the Pacific had petitioned.

This is a rare case in which the union being raided is demanding an election while the union headed by Harry Lundeberg that filed for the election, aided by the NLRB and the shipowners, is stalling.

At the same time the MCS members sent a wire to the West Coast shipowners demanding immediate negotiations and a contract by April 15. With the spirit for a strike strong among the workers, a resolution passed at the meeting authorized the national heads of the MCS to call "stop work meetings as often as necessary to force the NLRB to order an election and the shipowners to negotiate with the MCS."

U.S. Unemployed Invaide Alaska

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Hundreds of unemployed workers from the United States have invaded this U. S. territory in search of nonexistent jobs. Many hardship cases have resulted.

Officials at the Tok Junction customs station, where all motorists traveling via the Alaskan Highway must enter the territory, said that 230 cars had been checked in during the last four days.

Many of the migrants are without funds and are sleeping in trucks.

on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

Early Pennant Leanings . . .

LAST SEASON the Scoreboard picked the Dodgers and Indians to win the pennants. Haven't heard the last of it yet from Giant and Yankee fans either.

At a point pretty late in the season there was reason to feel smug about the predictions. Need we mention that the Dodgers were 13½ games ahead of the field in mid-August, clearly the runaway class of the league. (Say, how DID that fantastic finish ever happen?) In the American League, the Indians, the pre-season pick of very few, had climbed relentlessly from an early seven-game deficit into the lead in September. "You really picked them this year," several people were already telling me.

Now I'm not going to pick the winners here today. That happens in more ambitious journalistic form just before the season opens on April 15. Since a peoples' paper can't yet afford to send someone traipsing along the spring training circuit for first-hand observations, I don't know much more than you about what's going on there—except for a letter or two from a sports writer or two, and a player or two, which is still not the same as seeing for yourself. And even if we were at the training camps, you really can't go overboard on what you see in March.

So this is just to report on a preliminary "feeling" about the races. Can't help it folks, but as of now I'm leaning toward—guess who—the Dodgers and the Indians!

This will make at least one Cleveland fan I know unhappy. He tells me bitterly "Why don't you pick the Yanks for a change, and give THEM the kiss of death."

SOME ONE DOWN at Tucson tells me that Luke Easter's knee trouble has really been helped a lot by the winter operation. It was when Luke's bat was out of the batting order that the Indians lost most heavily. And the same

well qualified informant thinks that two newcomers are going to help a lot—one, for sure, a pitcher named Sam Jones who is "going to have to get a starting spot with Lemon, Feller, Wynn and Garcia and make that staff one of the best in the game's history." The other, not so certain, is a husky socking righthanded hitting right-fielder named Jim Fridley who did a lot of extra base knocking for Dallas last year and seems to be coming fast. Anyhow, he figures a big improvement over the Sam Chapmans et al who couldn't supply that rightfield righthanded punch to go with the outfield hitting of Doby and Mitchell.

You hav to go past the won and lost record to get an idea on Jones, a slim Negro righthander who won 16 and lost 13 for the badly trailing San Diego team. He lost five low score games by one run, was only soundly belted once all season, led the loop in strikeouts, shutouts, complete games, and had an earned run average of 2.76, which is something. Rogers Hornsby, who managed the flag winning Seattle team in that loop, said Jones' fast ball impressed him more than any he'd seen in years. He saw some, too.

Cleveland is much the same as last year in personnel, except for a sound Easter over a hobbled Easter and the formidable addition of a Jones, two improvements. Well, they didn't need too much more, did they? I've learned not to underestimate the Yanks, and I'm not now—but you can't point, at the moment, to any prospect of radical improvement on the ballclub. DiMaggio is gone, and the key man of key men, Phil Rizzuto, will be 34 before the season runs its course, and his dropping of 50 points in batting last year may have pointed to the road down for this intensive performer.

WE'LL WAIT a while and chew over some more reports before making official predictions. But I'll tell you one more "feeling"—that the St. Louis Browns are not going to finish last or even seventh, and I don't think sixth. . . . For the first time in a long while they have, in Bill Veeck, a guy who is not going to peddle away talent for a quick cash sale. Hornsby is a proven leader, and the report I have from that camp is watch for a transformation of this team around two personalities:

One, Jim Rivera, a truly outstanding centerfield prospect who does everything superlatively well (great defensively, hit .352, drove in 112, led Coast League in runs, hits, doubles and stole 33 bases).

Well, there's a lot more to talk about in the American League, like the interesting Chicago Go Sox with a year of "Go" under their belts and some help behind the bat and at third—Lou Boudreau and the Red Sox, what Houtteman and a comebacking Newhouser might do for the Tigers. . . .

As for the National League "feeling"—let's just put it this way. The Dodgers, man for man, are the best team in the league any way you look at it. They are this year and they were last year. They should have won last year and if Charles Dressen learned just a little bit they will win this year.

No offense meant to the gallant Giants.



PEOPLE OF THE BRONX MAKE A DATE WITH HISTORY

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ATROCITY!

A British correspondent tells the stories which are deliberately withheld from the American people. It is the story of napalm bombings and wanton killings. It is the story of inhuman acts of cruelty and murder.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Most of the war correspondents carried arms, and it seemed that every man's dearest wish was to kill a Korean. 'Today!' said many of them, as they nursed their weapons, 'I'll get me a gook.' . . ."

—From "Cry Korea," by Reginald Thompson.

THE savage war of extermination against the Korean people is bared in all its unspeakable ugliness in "Cry Korea," a book by a British correspondent, Reginald Thompson. The quotation at the head of this article, coming as it does from a man who lived, ate and slept alongside his fellow-correspondents from the pro-war American press, helps to explain why the American people have been deliberately deprived of the truth about this most shameful of all our wars.

This is a racist war, Reginald Thompson makes plain. It is a war in which the impersonal atrocity of the napalm jelly bombing of unseen civilian multitudes has inevitably developed the contempt for human life which results in the most callous acts of personal cruelty and inhumanity.

Punctuating the pages of this report by the Korean war correspondent for the London Telegraph throughout 1950 and 1951 are eye-witness descriptions of scenes which no decent American could read without feeling shame and anger at what has been done in the name of America.

Like this:

* He was riding in the back of a jeep, the driver and his buddy not bothering to look where they were going, "driving the peasants into the gutters, and even tight back against the mud walls of the dwellings at the outskirts of Kaesong. This seemed to amuse them, especially the antics of the 'festering Cooks' escaping their wheels. Within five minutes, mumbling 'aw, muck' out of the corners of their mouths, they managed to knock down two children more than three feet off the road. Blood poured from the mouth of a boy of four or five years, his face clotted with blood and dust as he lay unconscious, and another appeared badly hurt in the body. . . . A score of Koreans huddled round like a single living organism, impelled by fear and horror, moving almost imperceptibly forward and back with a kind of murmuring sound, which conveyed a most terrible sense of impotence, distress and protest."

But here was no isolated incident, no "accident." Rather, as Thompson repeatedly demonstrates the concept of white race superiority and the awful instruments of modern war have both been combined in the MacArthur-Ridgeway war to bring untold suffering to the Korean people.

In his Englishman's version of American speech, Thompson reports some



A CHINESE PEASANT lies dead in his fields, shot down by a U.S. Air-force plane in a raid over Chinese territory on Nov. 3, 1950. The dead man, Yu Hsiu-ting, was driving an ox-cart when attacked by three planes. The lower picture shows the residential area of Pyongyang, capital city of North Korea, after bombings by B-29s early in the war.

Marines in conversation, "some describing how they had got a 'Cook,' and others how they proceeded to get a 'Cook': 'I let him have it in de festering guts. Den in de festerin' haid. Festering haid split like a melon.' . . ."

And the British correspondent adds: "In some such phrase as this I heard a young man describing his kill, as a Korean had come walking out of a rice paddy, unarmed, probably a civilian. The words gave me an indelible impression of the murderous properties of an automatic weapon, and of this Korean head splitting open." . . . "they never spoke of the enemy as though they were people, but as one might speak of apes."

HOW AMERICANS ARE BRUTALIZED

Thompson describes a group of prisoners in Seoul "stripped naked" on forced march. "In the front were two young women who had been permitted to retain long pantaloons which they held with difficulty to hide their breasts.

"Two or three reporters stayed to investigate, and later it was discovered that the women were nurses, and that some of their number had been shot trying to escape when the troops had burst in upon them."

The jeep driver who crushed the skull of a Korean youngster had a kindred spirit in the driver near Seoul who "smashed two small hand-carts to flying fragments, scattering all the wordly goods of two families of 'Cooks'."

Thompson comments:

"I realized that they had to be 'Cooks,' for otherwise these essentially kind and generous Americans would not

have been able to kill them indiscriminately or smash up their homes and poor belongings. By calling them 'Cooks' they were robbed of humanity."

Page after page of "Cry Korea" makes this point—that decent American kids are being brutalized by the war-makers; that they are being led to monstrous deeds by the conscienceless men who tell them—"It's all right to kill and to destroy; these are only 'C - - ks'; these are only 'Reds.'"

TELLS OF WANTON KILLINGS BY BRITISH TROOPS

The letters written home by hundreds of GIs and carried by the press eloquently testify to the shame and horror felt by many for what is being done to Korea.

But Thompson's own British soldiers in this war of intervention and mass extermination have added their own little bit to the anguish of the Korean people. For instance:

"We were up with the Argylls (a British regiment—R. F.). The road ran through rice fields without cover, and a bridge led over a deep gully with the road winding on round a bend of a hill, down to Hungso-ri. But first a tragedy of war. There was the crack of carbines, a burst or two of automatic fire, somewhere away to the right, and a peasant woman crumpled into the ditch by the roadside with her two babes crawling upon her. I photographed her as she lay there, peaceful, seeming only to sleep. But dead. One baby sat on her belly, small hands reaching up to her face, stroking, pulling at her lips, grow-

ing frantic, inconsolable, its screams agonizing, as it knew, as it tried to suckle the warm, still heavy breasts, to wake the dead. The other sat in a kind of torpor of dejection at his dead mother's feet."

There was also the column of Ridgeway's soldiers which went through a Korean village and began, needlessly, to "bombard the windows of a worker's little red bungalow." As some carelessly smashed the windows, another was engaged "in the act of taking a wristwatch from a young Korean. . . .

SEES HYPOCRISY OF RHEE AND MACARTHUR

As against this catalogue of great torments and petty indignities inflicted upon the Korean people, Thompson sets the treatment of a group of American captives of the Koreans who had escaped:

"Peasants everywhere had helped them with a little extra food wherever possible. They had not suffered brutality."

Thompson has written "Cry Korea" as an anti-Communist and even an opponent of the concept of human equality. But even this anti-progressive bias has not blinded him to the corruption of the Syngnam Rhee regime of South Korea, the disastrous ambitions of Gen. MacArthur or of the criminal folly of the drive to the Chinese border at the Yalu River.

". . . this was a senseless journey of wanton destruction."

"What a mockery it was to name this kind of thing democracy."

In the first instance, Thompson is writing of the MacArthur drive on Seoul, in the second of the Rhee regime. But to most readers of "Cry Korea" they might well stand as a judgment on the entire Truman-Wall Street intervention in Korea—a war which has resulted in turning a land into rubble and two million of its men, women and children into corpses. "Cry Korea" was published in January, 1952 by MacDonald & Co. of London.

Will any American publisher issue it here, to let the American people know who is committing the atrocities in Korea?

ON THE WAY

The \$100,000,000 Housing Robbery Can Be Stopped

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE ROOM-RENTING agencies of Harlem are filled with desperate hunters who must pay 15, 20 and 25 dollars weekly for a makeshift kitchenette room—when they can get one.

I know many single persons who are paying 20-dollars-a-week for furnished rooms in which they share a living-room, kitchen and bath. At least 100,000 Negroes in Harlem, alone, are subjected to this systematic robbery, which makes the rundown ghetto properties sources of pure gravy to banks and insurance companies. Of course, the loot thus forcibly extracted from the homeless and harassed victims of Jimcrow is divided up among a number of middlemen. But at the bottom of the pyramids is the Negro worker who must sweat blood trying to make ends meet.

TURN WITH ME a moment to the "white only" housing as advertised in the New York Times Sunday edition in order to gauge the extent of the housing robbery committed daily against Negroes. Among the furnished-apartment-for-rent ads in last Sunday's Times were: a "garden apartment (one room and bath)" at \$14 weekly; large studio apartments, renting from \$20 to \$27 weekly; a "spacious" two-room apartment in

West Midtown at \$69 monthly; and there was a four-room Greenwich Village apartment (walk-up) at \$90 per-month. These are only a few examples of approximately 100 furnished apartment offers ranging from \$60 to \$108 monthly.

Now, Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town and Levittown and in all of the other areas of New York City serves the function of holding the Negro workers in the ghettos so they can be robbed the more easily. More than \$100,000,000 in super profits yearly is thus taken out of the pockets of underpaid Negroes.

The same form of economic hi-jacking is carried on in every other city of the country. Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia and others are no different from New York.

THE ORGANIZED TENANTS of Stuyvesant Town and Levittown have made a dent in the Ghetto walls by winning the right of Negroes to live in both places. But only a half-dozen Negro families are involved so far in the break-through, whereas there are still 600,000 Negroes crammed into the Harlem Ghetto. And this breakthrough resulted from a mass fight which united Negro and white, and representatives of all political parties, including parties of the left.

But if the victorious Stuyvesant Town fight did not solve the housing problem confronting the Negro people, it certainly does throw a lot of light on how to go about its solution. Firstly, the Stuyvesant tenants proceeded on the theory that in order to break Jimcrow, you break Jimcrow. Their first act was to invite a family, Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, to live there as fellow tenants. After that they were fighting for two real people and not for an abstract principle.

In the second place, the tenants learned through some four years experience that limiting the fight to the courts would not win. The courts ruled against them, but they took the fight to the people and made

the great Metropolitan Life Insurance Company back down.

And, finally, they established unity of all the tenants with labor union members taking the lead in the fight.

It seems from the experience of the past four years that the fight against the ghetto can be stepped up to where the blows will really be felt in a big way. There are thousands of white trade unionists living at present in lily-white neighborhoods where Negroes have heretofore been barred. In these neighborhoods there occur vacancies which trade unions should seek to guarantee for Negro tenants. Such neighborhoods exist in all five boroughs. Even most of the land mass of Manhattan is closed for Negro occupancy by the real estate interests' "gentleman's agreement."

IF EACH TRADE UNION local in New York City were to enter this campaign as a tangible action for "brotherhood," hundreds of Negro families could leave the ghetto weekly. Think what this would mean in dispelling the poison of racism! Think what such a fight would mean to the unity of Negro and white workers!

The leading AFL and CIO bodies have indorsed the fight against housing Jimcrow, as have the independent unions. Isn't it time that the unions began a program of their own on a city-wide basis to carry into effect their declarations against segregation? Such an action would go far toward uniting the Negro people in the fight against the ghetto walls, and labor in New York could give a lead to other parts of the country in the fight against housing Jimcrow.

Housing has been the last refuge of Jimcrow in New York. Laws are not effective in combatting this robbers' accomplice. With the lessons of Stuyvesant Town and other anti-Jimcrow moves in smaller communities, the labor movement is in a position to rout Jimcrow completely from the field of housing.

What Makes an Elizabethan Age?

A distinguished British scholar examines another era in his country's history. An engineer, a child with the world ahead, a housewife . . . it's people like these who make an age glorious in history even if their names are not individually inscribed in the records.

By CHRISTOFER HILL

Fellow and tutor in modern history at Balliol College, Oxford University

LONDON

BECAUSE the new Queen's name happens to be Elizabeth, some writers in the press have enjoyed harking back to the "spacious days" of "Good Queen Bess." They suggest that somehow, as by magic, the coincidence of name may solve all our problems and bring about a new great age in English history.

What they choose to praise in the reign of Elizabeth I shows us the pipe-dreams of the ruling class today.

SILLY

One Tory newspaper thinks of "the grandeur and vitality of the Elizabethan Age" in terms of red meat, low taxes, controlled wages, high commercial profits, successful war, and the beginnings of the plunder of India "that was to bring millions of pounds to Britain in the following centuries."

To argue that the name of Elizabeth can bring back an Elizabethan age is just silly. And the game can be played in more than one way.

Thus, the last time an English queen had a consort called Philip, England's foreign policy was subordinated to that of a great reactionary power.

Opponents of this power's "way of life" were suppressed with a brutality that has made the name of "Bloody Mary" a by-word.

England was involved in a disastrous war in which her last overseas possessions were lost.

All that sounds somehow a bit more like the way things are going now!

Or if we looked at the Elizabeth age from a different point of view we could point out that for the workers it meant a 12-hour minimum working day, at wages fixed by the employing class.

It meant large numbers of unemployed who were put to forced labor and flogged back if they ventured to

look for work outside their home town.

But this would be to look at history in as childish a way as the "Elizabethan" enthusiasts. No problems are going to be solved by the magic of a queen's name.

EXPANSION

And as soon as we think about it, it is clear that Elizabeth I no more created the Elizabethan age than the Duke of Edinburgh created the foreign policy of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison.

Elizabeth's age was great because of Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Bacon, Raleigh, Drake, and hundreds of others.

These men reflected glory on the Queen; not the other way around. They had to fight for their triumphs, often against the Queen herself.

What made the Elizabethan age great? Do any of the conditions of its greatness exist today?

It was an age of early capitalist expansion in which the Royal Exchange and many of the great London trading companies were founded.

New industries developed and England threw off the last vestiges of colonial subordination.

COURAGE

The gentry began to build great country houses, yeomen to use silver spoons and forks. Standards of living rose for all save the working class.

Francis Bacon began to dream of a limitless expansion of production "for the relief of man's estate."

Merchants scurried all over the world seeking out markets. New trades were opened up with Russia and Southeast Asia.

England's dependence on Spain was ended, and the rising bourgeoisie forced the government to enter into an alliance with the revolutionary republic of the Netherlands.

The defeat of the Spanish armada in



THE NEW ELIZABETHANS

—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

1588, by the courage and endurance of our seamen, established England's independence and made further economic advances possible.

With national independence Protestantism—religious independence of Rome—was secured. Men were no longer burnt by the score for thinking for themselves, and a certain very limited freedom of discussion was won.

Grammar schools were founded by rich merchants; numbers at the universities increased. The rise of an educated bourgeoisie, and the spread of radical Protestantism led to searching criticisms of the old feudal order, especially after 1588 had secured national independence.

TENSIONS

From the Elizabethan age we look forward to the 17th century attack on the Crown by Parliament, culminating in the bourgeois revolution of 1640 and the English Republic of 1649. These social tensions—underlie the glories of Elizabethan literature.

The driving force in all these achievements was not the Queen but the bourgeoisie—a young, expansive, optimistic, progressive class.

But today the British bourgeoisie shows signs of extreme old age. Far from expanding production, it has fallen into dependence on U. S. capitalism. It has been reduced to a semi-colonial status.

It can no longer hold down the colonial empire which in Elizabeth's reign it began to build. Its masters barely allow it even to trade with Russia and China, let alone to ally itself with the great democratic republics of our day, the USSR and the New Democracies.

CONFIDENT

Its philosophers do not dream of continuously rising standards of living, of science working to make life happier for the mass of mankind. They dream of restrictions on production of cuts in education, of atomic war.

The literature of self-confident in-

dividualism—of Spenser, Marlowe and Shakespeare—has given place to the literature of disease and petty crime.

Popular authors such as Graham Greene and T. S. Eliot advocate precisely that salvation by priestly magic against which the Elizabethans fought.

The bourgeoisie of today should be ashamed to recall the memory of the Elizabethan giants. But that is not the whole story.

Science in our day could be devoted to "the relief of man's estate." The productive powers of Britain and its people are not exhausted.

But just as under Elizabeth I the way forward was through the liberation of capitalists from the repressive feudal system and dependence on Spain so today the way forward lies through setting the people free from monopoly, capitalism and subordination to the U. S.

Free capitalist development made possible the triumphs of Elizabethan England. Only a people's democracy and an advance to Socialism can get us out of the stagnation and subservience to which dying capitalism has reduced our country.

BETRAYED

Professor J. E. Neale, the leading academic expert on Elizabeth I, wrote recently: "London's welcome of Elizabeth on her accession was an anticipation of revolution." That could not be said of London's welcome of Elizabeth II.

Such might have been London's welcome to the Labor Government in 1945, elected in a revolution of feeling which recalled the succession of "Bloody Mary" by "Good Queen Bess" in 1558. But the high hopes of 1945 were betrayed.

We can only recapture the grandeur and vitality of the spacious days of Elizabeth—a spaciousness which will not be for a narrow propertied class, but for the whole people—if we can build up a popular movement that will realize and go beyond the hopes of 1945.

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE

IN THE late 1920's a tired, broke young man, doubtless clad in sweat-stained work overalls and presumably wearing a day or two's growth of beard, left the threshing crews of the mid-Canadian wheat prairies and caught a freight train headed west.

A few days later, this tired young man arrived in Seattle, "riding the rods" like thousands of workers before him.

The young man was Senator-to-be Warren G. Magnuson.

Today, after two decades in public office, the senator is a millionaire—or so close to it you can shrug off the difference.

Today Magnuson, once termed "a 1000 percent New Dealer," is the author of the notorious Waterfront Blacklist Act, designed to smash maritime unionism.

And today, growing numbers of workers for whom the senator's erstwhile New Deal gloss has long since worn off, are asking the pertinent question:

"How did Millionaire Maggie get rich in public office?"

A routine check of "Who's Who in America" will reveal that Magnuson was admitted to the Washington state bar in 1930 after having worked his way through the University of Washington here; that he practiced briefly in the early years of the Great Depression, when attorneys were more likely to get garden produce than currency from their grateful clients; and that since his election to the state legislature in the New Deal upsurge of 1932 he has occupied one or another public post until this day.

How do you get rich, then, on the public payroll?

Certainly not from annual salaries. If Magnuson had been paid the stipend of a U. S. Senator, \$10,000 a year, ever since he entered the state capitol at Olympia as a representative in 1933, his total income over the years would be only \$190,000. Of course he was not paid nearly that amount. Neither as a legislator, as assistant U. S. Attorney (1934), as King County prosecutor (1934-36), nor as a member of the 75th to 78th Congresses in the House of Representatives was Magnuson's net salary \$10,000 a year.

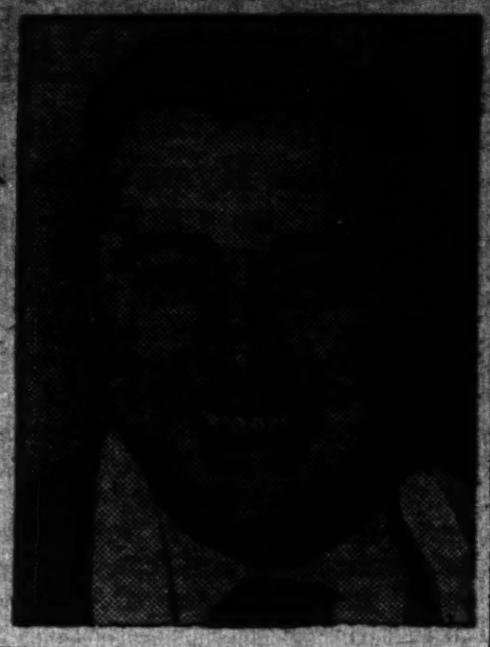
The key to Maggie's riches clearly lies in other quarters. It is Magnuson's political, personal and financial connec-

tions over the years that must undergo examination if we are to understand his present fat bank account.

A certain door to Room 1130, Whitney-Henry-Stuart Building, in Seattle, gives one clue to Maggie's big business ties. Lettered modestly on that door is the designation: "Wm. EDRIS CO." Below and to the left, in even smaller letters, are the names: "Wm. Edris, Paul B. Butler, Warren G. Magnuson."

Edris' name is a household word in financial circles here. He is generally referred to, in the press and among business people, as "Edris, the Seattle capitalist." In addition to his post as president and director of the William Edris Co., this big-time operator is president and director of the swank Olympic

SEN. WARREN G. MAGNUSON (photo right) has his name on the door to the William Edris Co. (above). Edris is commonly identified as "the Seattle capitalist."



Millionaire Author of The Waterfront Blacklist

Hotel (where Magnuson, a bachelor, maintains a permanent address); president and director of the Fifth Pike Corp., and a director of John Hamrick's Tacoma Theatres Inc.

Edris is amazingly modest about his interests, but he is known to have important connections with the fishing and canning industry in this area, as well as extensive real estate holdings.

Just what specific role Magnuson plays in the William Edris Co. is uncertain. Perhaps he gets a retainer for legal services. Certainly as a U. S. Senator he is in a position to swing his weight around in strategic directions.

A long-time associate of Magnuson's in his New Deal past, now disgusted with his renegacy, says: "Every real tycoon should have his own congressman or senator. Bill (Edris) is one of those that has Maggie."

The word is also around that Magnuson has sizable holdings in Northwest Airlines stock; that he represents them privately as an attorney. Reference to Moody's Manual of Industrials, the big business bible on industrial corporations, reveals some intriguing facts about Northwest Airlines. This line flies passengers, mail and cargo from Northwest points East. But three-quarters of its route mileage is outside the U. S. It maintains service to the Orient via Anchorage, Alaska and the Aleutians. Its Asian terminals include points in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Okinawa, Hong

Kong, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii.

Does this help account for Magnuson's repeated advocacy of a Pacific Pact, to establish a ring of military bases which would defend, among other interests, the Asian holdings of Northwest Airlines?

Reports on Northwest's operating revenues and net profits are further proof this company is no small potatoes. Total operating revenues for the year ended Dec. 31, 1949 (the last full year for which figures are available) were \$40.5 million.

Net profits for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1951, were \$1,366,921, equal to \$1.82 a share.

Magnuson is also reputed to be an attorney for Universal Pictures Co., Inc. Whether he has stock holdings in this giant corporation also is determined. This company is also worth looking into. Labor Research Assn.'s "Monopoly Today" lists it as one of the "big eight" in the motion picture industry. Members of its board have been linked to the Morgan financial empire. Among its directors is J. Arthur Rank, the British movie magnate. One of its six wholly-owned subsidiaries, Universal Film Exchanges, Inc., in turn owns 32 subsidiaries which distribute films to 72 foreign countries.

This corporation is engaged in selling the big business way of life abroad

through the production and distribution of 8- and 16-millimeter "entertainment, educational, religious, newsmag and documentary films," says Moody's.

Universal's box office revenues in 1950 were reported as \$55,591,000, including about \$19 million from showings in countries outside the U. S.

Does this help explain Magnuson's ardent advocacy of the aggressive U. S. foreign policy? Is he helping defend, among other things, the colossal interests abroad of Universal Pictures Co., Inc. and subsidiaries?

A survey of the New York Times index over the past several years is revealing of what this one-time radical congressman is doing in the nation's capitol today. Maggie is indexed frequently. Most of the listings show him speaking out for big business, especially for the shipping industry, and for a big business foreign policy.

For example, one of Magnuson's recent legislative deals has been the pushing of a bill, which he co-sponsored, with the ostensible aim of "long-range merchant fleet replacement." But it is well to read the fine print. Maggie is in there pitching for substantial subsidies for the shippers. He is fighting militantly for tax benefits for the industry. As passed by the Senate, his bill liberalized construction subsidies, permitted subsidies on U. S. vessels en-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

A Lawyer Tells 'Why I Represent a Communist'

[Horace S. Meldahl, a well known lawyer of Charleston, W. Va. has been retained by Irving Weisman, twice wounded veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion in the Spanish war and the winner of six battle stars while serving with the U. S. Army in World War II, to represent him in his approaching trial under the thought-control Smith Act in Pittsburgh. His co-defendants are Steve Nelson, also a veteran of the Spanish war, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Andy Onda and William Albertson.

Mr. Meldahl, representative of the American Civil Liberties Union in West Virginia, is the former principal of a West Virginia high school as well as a former professor of economics in Kanawha College, now the Morris Harvey College in Charleston. He successfully defended the civil rights of the Jehovah's Witnesses in the famous case of West Virginia vs. Barnett. Mr. Meldahl has been the subject of some criticism for taking Weisman's case and this is his answer.]

By HORACE S. MELDAHL

I HAVE been asked why I would represent a Communist, and am glad to state my reasons. First, because I believe my client is innocent of the charges against him. I have sworn many times to uphold the constitutions of my country and state, and I do not see how I can do so and deny to anyone his constitutionally guaranteed right to be represented by counsel and to have a fair trial.

To most people, as to Patrick Henry, liberty is more precious than life. Commonly we hear much complaint against a hospital or doctor who fails to aid a

critically injured person until charges are guaranteed. Is a lawyer any less obligated to serve a critically accused person, who is threatened perhaps wrongfully with the loss of his liberty, and who is ready to pay a reasonable fee?

On being admitted to practice in several Federal courts I have taken an oath in part as follows, "I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice." Accordingly I try to live by that oath.

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides in part, "the accused shall have the right . . . to have the assistance of counsel for his defense," and Title 18, Section 583, United States Code provides in part, "Every person who is indicted of treason or other capital offense shall be allowed to make his full defense by counsel learned in the law"; Many decisions hold that a court is not complete and is without jurisdiction to try an accused without counsel to render, "effective assistance," unless "intelligently waived," which latter is hardly possible in this instance.

President Truman wrote to the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association on Sept. 1, 1951, in part as follows: "The Bar has a notable tradition of willingness to protect the rights of the accused. It seems to me that if this tradition is to be meaningful today it must extend to all defendants, including persons accused of such abhorrent crimes as conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force, espionage, and sabotage. Undoubtedly, some uniformed persons will always identify the lawyer with the client. But I believe that most Americans recognize how important it is to

our tradition of fair trial that there be adequate representation by competent counsel."

In my opinion it is as much contempt of court to intimidate a counsel for the defense, as it is to intimidate the prosecutor or judge.

My second reason for representing this client is that, to my knowledge, the only duty and necessity which the Communists have tried to teach is that of overcoming poverty, wretchedness and war. All of the Pittsburgh defendants have suffered, and seen many other people suffer, great hardships and many privations, and they are making great personal sacrifices that others may be spared therefrom in the future. I think it is as unjust to accuse them of disloyalty as it was to make that charge against the abolitionists for trying to do away with human slavery, or against Jesus for seeking "peace on earth, good will among men, and the more abundant life."

My third reason is that I consider this trial historic for our country. How can the "citizen sovereign" rule if they are intimidated until they do not dare to express their thoughts concerning the policies their servants in office are executing, and dare not propose measures they deem wise in the public interest?

Surely when people have acted in reliance upon repeated interpretations of our Constitution by the highest court in the land, and without warning a different interpretation is made which converts their past lawful conduct retroactively into crime, this is as much or post facto as an act of Congress could possibly be, and equally unconstitutional. Clear and present danger should be determined by conditions at home, rather than three thousand miles away, and it should be determined by the Courts, in which the Constitution vests such determination

exclusively, rather than be governed by the fact that Congress has seen fit to pass unconstitutional legislation as a result of one-sided and purposely loaded hearings.

My fourth reason is that I feel it is necessary today, more than ever, to safeguard our traditional freedom of advocacy. Matters affecting the destiny of all Americans and all humanity are involved, and must be considered with utmost care. The people of our nation can judge better the merits of every cause, if they hear all the arguments pro and con, than those who now undertake to set themselves up as infallible censors. Individual rights therefore protected by the Constitution must not be lost.

When Jesus lived there was a fiction that all laws emanated from God Almighty, and for anyone not in authority, to criticize any of them was a crime called blasphemy, punishable by death. Yet Jesus set the enviable example of crying out against evils and demanding reforms notwithstanding the threat of crucifixion. He opposed closing men's minds and said, "He that hath eyes, let him see; and he that hath ears, let him hear," and warned, "When the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch." He warned further, "Unless ye bring forth the kingdom (on earth "as it is in heaven"), it will be taken from you and given to others." God will raise up people to bring forth the ideal conditions he demands here. I have faith that the American people will choose what is right and best after all ideas are considered freely and fully. I represent a communist because I believe that he is trying to bring about a best possible state of affairs in America and our World, and has as much right to be heard as anyone else.

World of Labor

The Cracks in "King" Joe Ryan's Machine

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 5 is very much embarrassed because the Brooklyn hoodlum waterfront boss Anthony Anastasia blossomed forth as a champion against "Communism" and formed his "Longshoremen's, Checkers and Clerks Social Club" (at \$1 a month per head) to fight the "red menace." An editorial in the Times calls him an "anti-red coattailor," and expresses fear that this is "misdirected" anti-Communism and "can do infinite harm" to the cause of the red-hunters.

The Times is well satisfied with the International Longshoremen's Association (of which Anastasia is a member) under the leadership of "King" Joe Ryan, as an anti-Communist organization and sees no need for a "dual" force. Furthermore, suggests the Times to Anastasia, if he has any information of "Communist plans to gain control of the port of New York" he should take the matter to the District Attorney.

It is clear, of course, why the Times is so disturbed over Anastasia's assumption of the role of "crusader" against Communism. This character whom millions saw in Kafauver's television show along with his brother, Albert, reputed triggerman of Murder, Inc.—this Anastasia who symbolizes for Americans the racketeering and other forms of corruption for which the New York waterfront is world renowned—doesn't add to the luster of the red-baiters and their newspapers. Lifetime "King" Joe is a bad enough load to carry for

the red-baiters. It is hard to represent the war on progressives as something noble with characters like Ryan and Anastasia its champions.

But I don't see why the Times picks on Anastasia. Has it not been shown in our history that red-baiting has been a cover for the most notorious of our racket syndicates and their kingpins? The line of gangdom was expressed perfectly by the late Al Capone while still in jail, when he wrote:

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates. We must keep the workers away from red literature and red ruses. We must see that his mind remains healthy."

A little digging into the Times' own files will show, for example, that the notorious Lepke-Gurrah gangster syndicate that held New York in terror for years, was the gangster arm of the rightwing Social Democratic-led section of labor officialdom in New York. It was that group of gangsters that was used (just as Capone's men were used in Chicago) to remove honest progressive leaders from union office, or even employment, and entrench the rightwing cliques in the ladies' garment, clothing and, for a period, the fur union. When the "socialist gangsters" Lepke and Gurrah were at long last convicted (thanks to the courageous testimony of Irving Potash who is now imprisoned under the Smith Act), some of the socialist rightwing ex-leaders of the fur and clothing unions were among those convicted with them.

Anastasia is merely following a well-established tradition notwithstanding the embarrassment it causes the Times. But what is he covering up? Why is he in conflict with Ryan, who ordered his outfit disbanded? "King" Ryan's machine is cracking on all sides. The recent 25-day rank and file strike dealt the blows that exposed its weakness and impotence. The fact that the workers were able to defy his gangsters, including the Anastasia mob, and tie up the waterfront for 25 days, showed even Ryan's own stalwarts that he isn't something very strong to lean upon. So the cracks are becoming evident everywhere and the machine is be-

coming "Balkanized," as local bosses are looking out for themselves.

Anastasia is building his Brooklyn mob through the anti-Communist "social club," and is refusing to disband. The longshoremen were given to understand that those in the club will have preferential treatment by Anastasia's hiring bosses.

On the New Jersey side of the port, a group in the union allied with Mayor Kenny of Jersey City is trying to corner jobs by barring New York hiring bosses or longshoremen from operating in their area claiming that the New Yorkers are "gangsters" and "racketeers," headed by notorious gangsters, who seek to "muscle" in across the water.

The crackup of the machine has caused some worry in the offices of the state and city politicians. The Times and the New York press in general are hoping that Ryan can rebuild it. The state investigation of the recent waterfront strike came out with a report that was especially kind to the "King." They have good reason to worry because the crackup in the "King's" machine has also encouraged boldness among the rank and file.

The recent strike was one example. Strikes in Boston in defiance of Ryan (causing even the ILA leader there to talk up to Ryan) is another. The move by the all-Negro Brooklyn Local 968, to bring charges against Ryan and Anastasia's mobsters before the State Commission Against Discrimination, is still another. The strong opposition against Ryan in Philadelphia shown in elections and strikes, is further evidence. The strike of the Puerto Rican longshoremen also shows it.

The question is whether Ryan and his rivals will succeed in getting the members embroiled in a gangster war over control of jobs to sell, or whether, as is possible now, the honest rank and file forces will come together on a common program that would junk the corrupt machine and put forward honest, militant leadership in its place.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

The 'Filthy Five' on the S.S. Alaska Bear

(The story below is reprinted from the February issue of the Black Gang News, paper of the rank and file in the Marine Firemen and Oilers, issued in San Francisco.)

THIS is a story about a group of Sailors Union of the Pacific (SUP) sailors on the Alaska Bear who became known as the "filthy five." Their escapades are now history throughout the Orient. They committed everything from attempted rape to beating a fireman so badly that he looked "like a herd of cattle had run over him."

In the Coast Guard's office on Sansome Street in San Francisco, hearings have been going on against eight members of the stewards' department off the Alaska Bear who bore the brunt of the attacks by the "Filthy Five" and consequently refused to sail the ship while they remained aboard.

According to statements from the crew members on the Alaska Bear, it all started when the stewards aboard that ship refused to sign pledge cards and be "organized" by the SUP goons placed on that ship by Lundeberg. Once the goons found the "organizing" tough, they started to make life miserable aboard the ship. When the ship reached the Orient all hell broke loose. According to records submitted by the American consul in Singapore, here is a record of the "Filthy Five's" activities:

CAPTAIN DEFENDS GOONS

On Dec. 22, the Alaska Bear pulled into Singapore. The captain, Doan Noble, an ex-member of the SUP, paid his customary call on the American consulate. The consul told the captain that he had received word from the American consulate in Penang that a group of sailors aboard his ship were stirring up all sorts of trouble by drinking and beating up on crew members. He cautioned the captain to keep his crew in line. The captain defended the five goons by stating that "the boys liked to have a little fun ashore" and he "didn't think they would cause any trouble while in Singapore."

The boys had their "fun" all right, and costly "fun" it was. The consulate's record bears out some highlights of the "fun" the "Filthy Five" had.

On Dec. 24, one of the "Filthy Five" was jailed for beating up a policeman. He was dragged into court and fined \$75 Straits dollars.

On Dec. 26, John Smith, a messman on the Alaska Bear appeared at the sea-



sul's office and stated he was attacked by the "Filthy Five" and badly beaten. He further stated that he was refusing to sail on the ship unless these goons were removed.

On Dec. 27, Sam Mayer, a fireman aboard the Steel Traveler, was in the washroom of the Adelphi Hotel when he walked the "Filthy Five" and worked him over with what he considered to be a pair of brass knuckles. When the consul saw Mayer, he "looked like he was run over by a herd of cattle."

On Dec. 27, the radio operator on the Alaska Bear, Normal Humpreys, was worked over by the "Filthy Five" and received a broken jaw and an eye practically torn out of his head. He was so badly injured that he was placed in a hospital.

MORE BLOODY "FUN"

But that was not all the "fun" the "Filthy Five" had. In Karachi they went ashore and wrecked a seamen's club in that port. In Hong Kong they attempted rape on a Chinese laundry woman. In Dammam, Persia, they beat up a Persian ship guard. The captain had to send a letter of apology to the Persian government in order to clear the ship. They beat up a reception clerk in a Karachi hotel. When in between ports they would beat up members of the stewards' department.

A second cook, Bill Hanrahan, refused to sign one of Lundeberg's pledge cards. A few minutes later Hanrahan was found lying in a pool of blood. When things got dull, they worked over one of their SUP members while outbound from Yokohama. They even beat up a MFOW fireman just before the ship left the states.

So brutal was the treatment handed out by the "Filthy Five" that the stew-

ards department members had several talks with the captain. They demanded that he take proper action to safeguard the rest of the crew from these five maniacs. The captain paid no attention to their plea but continued to defend the "good conduct of his sailors."

Finally, in an act of extreme desperation, the stewards' department joined as one and refused to sail the ship from Karachi unless the "Filthy Five" were removed from the vessel. The case was referred to the consulate in Karachi. After a two-day "hearing" with the captain defending his five goons the consulate ordered the stewards back to sailing the ship. The stewards complied with the request, but once aboard they refused to cook or serve food. The captain ordered the stewards confined to their quarters and placed on bread and water.

When the ship reached San Francisco, captain Noble placed charges of mis-

conduct against the members of the stewards' department and against the chief engineer, Adam LaBrance. The captain stated that LaBrance also refused to take the ship out of Karachi and supported the stewards' department. The Coast Guard for the moment overlooked the real source of trouble by allowing the "Filthy Five" to remain aboard and sign on for another voyage.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards demanded the removal of the "Filthy Five" or else the ship would not be manned by stewards. Lundeberg, running true to form, offered to supply the stewards. The PFE Line wouldn't bite on that.

Several days of testimony before the Coast Guard hearing board revealed evidence supporting the stewards' claim. Such people as the junior third mate, Dave Mulligan, testified about the exploits of the goons, including their at-

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'Our pride in our union deepens our anger at Potash jailing'

New York

Dear Editor:

I am an old-time fur worker, with almost thirty years in the trade. I am a rank and file worker who is proud to be an elected delegate to the Furriers Joint Council. I am known to many fur workers as an independent, never associated with any political party, but always an active fighter for the union.

In all my years in the trade I can't remember a season as bad as the present one. As is to be expected in a difficult period such as this, the enemies of the union think they can capitalize on the workers' problems, by attacking and trying to undermine our union and its devoted leadership. No honest fur worker will fall for the slanders spread by these enemies of our union.

Every fur worker knows that the handling by our union of the recent demand of the bosses for the reintroduction of the old two-wage system represents a great victory. It is obvious to the fur workers as it is to the bosses that we succeeded in defeating the decision of the impartial chairman which permitted a wage reduction. With so little work in the trade—less than 20 per cent of the industry is working—it is additional proof of the outstanding character of our union, its leadership and membership that so much was accomplished in protecting the wages and working conditions of the fur workers. If there had been a little more work in the industry, think how much more

could have been achieved.

I wish to pay tribute to the leadership of the Joint Council for their skill, resourcefulness and devotion to the interests of the fur workers, and particularly to our International president, Ben Gold, always in the front ranks of the fur workers' struggles.

The attacks on our union have been coming mainly from certain sections of the Yiddish press and from certain right-wing trade union circles. Imagine if there were a different leadership in the Joint Council today, if leaders like those favored by our enemies were at the head of our union! With conditions so bad in the trade our hard-won conditions and high wages—the highest in the country—would long ago have been destroyed. The way things are now, at least when we work, we work under the best conditions and for the highest wages.

No fur worker can take pride in the achievement of his union without feeling deep anger at the continued imprisonment of manager Irving Potash. I have known him personally for many years and I know that he sits in jail today only because of his outstanding leadership on behalf of the fur workers and all workers. He is fighter for progressive trade unionism whose loss—even though temporary—is serious. He must be brought back to our ranks.

Sincerely yours,
LEVICH COHEN
Local 110

THE WORKER

Island of Hunger

Fifty-three years of U. S. rule have brought misery to Puerto Rico's people. Her leaders are imprisoned; her people are under the heel of gag laws. A Negro trade union leader tells of her problems and the job for American progressives.

By MILTON WALKER

Negro Trade Union Leader and Chairman of the American Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico

THE developing war program of American imperialism carried out by the Truman-Dulles forces has had the direst consequences upon the living standards and civil rights of the masses in this country. But for Puerto Rico, which for 53 years has been subjected to a colonial regime of hunger and misery imposed by Wall Street, it in effect has been disastrous.

Following the October 1950 uprising of the Nationalist Party which was provoked by U. S. imperialism, 3,000 people were arrested. This included all sectors of the movement for independence.

Among these were members of the party of Independence, the Communist Party and pro-Independence elements irrespective of their party affiliations.

Today, 800 or more remain imprison-

ed. The most savage sentences are being meted out to those Puerto Rican patriots. Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, has been sentenced to more than 90 years. Blanca Carnales, Nationalist woman leader, languishes in a federal prison in Jimcrow ridden Virginia.

Deusdedit Marrero, youth champion of peace, tireless fighter for national and social liberation of Puerto Rico, a Communist, has been sentenced from four to six years in the most brazen frameup.

These frameups of Puerto Rican patriots are inseparably linked to the American people's fight for peace and against developing fascism. The legal basis for their persecution is Gag Law 53, a version in Puerto Rico of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

Under these infamous acts, spawned

by the war program, leading American Communists have been framed and jailed; and some 50-odd working-class leaders have been seized in dawn raids and face trial. In addition, the developing fascism has resulted in the hounding of scores of fighters for peace and democratic liberties. An outstanding example was the attempt to frame up and jail the eminent scholar, the world famous Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Thus it is that the fight for the freedom of Puerto Rico's political prisoners becomes the cause of American labor and peace forces.

It is the aim of the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico to serve as the organizational instrument of the labor, democratic and peace forces to render solidarity with the Puerto Rican people.

Our program for the realization of this task:

- To organize broad mass support for amnesty for the Puerto Rican political prisoners directed toward the White House.

- To render concrete aid for alleviations of the suffering of the families of victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

- To serve as a rallying center for the building of a Committee to espouse the cause of Puerto Rico's independence and the various other partial demands connected therewith.

Among the partial demands are the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, improvement of the school program in Puerto Rico and the putting into practice all the gains made by American workers in their struggle. Examples of this are the minimum wage and social security laws.

It is to this end that our committee publishes a monthly bulletin and provides lecturers.

Nevertheless, our work has been seriously handicapped because the number of forces who are engaged in the day-to-day activities of this work are small. In spite of the general sympathy that has been aroused among the labor and peace forces, it must be said with a great deal of regret, up to now the work which has been done is hardly more than a scratch in approaching the responsibility.

In sharp contrast the pro-war elements in the labor movement are devoting finance and forces to the job of disrupting and weakening the struggle of the labor and national independence movement of Puerto Rico.

If the labor, peace and democratic movement is to fulfill its responsibilities, then the banner of struggle for the freedom of the Puerto Rican political prisoners, for independence, and for various allied demands must be made part and parcel of the struggle for peace, civil liberties and Negro rights.

These demands must be included and made part of the day by day program of the various organizations of the people.

If the forces of peace and progress are to fulfill their responsibilities of solidarity to the Puerto Rican people then a flood of resolutions from the various organizations; and wires and letters from individuals must be directed to Washington. Demand amnesty for the Puerto Rican political prisoners.

Money must be raised and sent to the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico for the purpose of helping the families of Puerto Rican political prisoners.

The fulfillment of this task requires the setting up of committees to this end in various communities as well as in the

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The Birth of a Socialist City

STALINVAROS, Hungary

THERE is hardly a foreign visitor who, coming to Hungary, does not look at the construction of the first socialist industrial city along the Danube. This is a new factory district, a new city spring to life. Dunapentele was a little village along the Danube designated as the site for Hungary's largest iron works and industrial city. Dunapentele is located south of Budapest, along an important waterway, in the center of industrial regions. Dunapentele, in the past a purely agricultural community, became a symbol of Hungary's five-year plan, of the course of development which by 1954 will refashion the country from a backward agricultural country into an industrial country possessing advanced agriculture.

The People's Democracy set as its primary objective the rapid development of heavy industry. Under the five-year plan—that is up to the end of 1954—341 new factories are to be established. This means that as an average, in every five days a new factory is being built in Hungary. The rapidly developing industry must also satisfy the needs of agriculture, which due to mechanization have multiplied. During the five years for instance, 26,100 tractors will be turned out by the factories. The most outstanding project of the new heavy industry is the Iron Works, one of the largest plants in Central Europe, which will soon produce more steel, semi-finished iron, and rolled goods than the total output of all the metallurgical plants of Hungary in 1949.

PLANNED WORK

For full months a thousand engineers worked on plans and blueprints of the Iron Works, the city, the new Danubian port and the public buildings. The aim of this work was to coordinate the complementary branches of industrial production in a large unit which would work together like clockwork. A power plant producing electrical energy, foundries and the first coking furnaces of the country utilizing a new Hungarian process; the smelting furnaces, the chemical factories processing by-products; tile and silica-brick factories and cement factories are all together here. Close by is the city of the working people.

All buildings and construction is mechanized. Planned mechanized work



A view of the Hungarian city of Stalinvaros during construction.

eliminates unnecessary physical work. The new socialist character of the construction is most strikingly evident in the fact that housing had priority. When on Nov. 7, the first trial casting was made in the first foundry of the Iron Works, already big city apartments had been completed.

The new city is divided into modern four and six-story buildings surrounded by lawns and flower gardens. The architects have endeavored to give as much sunlight and fresh air as possible to the residents. The residential area is separated from the Iron Works by a new forest belt 1,300 feet wide and one and one-half miles.

LIFE IN THE CITY

This is a cheerful, optimistic city. Neon-lit metropolitan state department stores line the main street. The new schools and playgrounds show that this city has been built with an eye for the new generation. In the nurseries trained nurses care for the children while their parents are at work.

Libraries and workers' clubs are being built. It has the largest outdoor cinema of the country, seating 3,500. A sports

stadium seats 8,000 people. Boathouses and swimming pools have been built. Professional actors from Budapest theaters visit the central Culture House on weekends and present new plays. Factory culture groups, workers' dramatic groups and sports teams meet in the competitions and sports events of the country.

THE NAME OF THE CITY

How was this new way of work and life able to develop in this city? An example was already available for the planners and builders. The builders of former Dunapentele used the experiences gained by Soviet industrial development and city building to best advantage. Instead of a trial and error method they were able to utilize the results of the 30 years of progress made by the Soviet socialist construction.

But Hungary received not only theoretical guidance. The Stalinetz tractors, electric excavators and modern machines are all signs of the practical aid rendered by the Soviet Union to Hungarian industry. Last year a number of Soviet architects and technical experts

visited the site and personally transmitted their experiences and their new work methods to the Hungarian builders.

Stalin's socialist policy means the policy of peace for the Hungarian city-builders. Peace is required for constructive work and peace is desired by those who are happily building their cities and factories for the future. Stalin's statement is displayed on the main square of the socialist industrial city: "Peace can be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the course of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

All the 15,000 working people of this constructive effort, without exception, were among the first in the country to sign the appeal of the World Peace Council, and in every district of the city peace committees are active. A delegation of 15,000 working people requested the Hungarian Government to rename the new city after Stalin on Nov. 7, the anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Revolution. Dunapentele was renamed Stalinvaros by a resolution of the Council of Ministers.

Ted Tinsley Says...

JHAN AND JUNE ROBBINS are an article-writing team whose profound comments often get wide circulation. They recently chose to discuss the subject, "How Can We Banish the Blues?" In this article they threw out dark hints that pessimism in the individual worker is slowing down national production.

Don't get them wrong. Sometimes you're allowed to be pessimistic, within limits. According to the article, "Dr. Eleanor Crissey, member of the Department of Psychiatry, Cornell Medical School, points out that a man who loses his job in the morning, has his wallet stolen in the afternoon, and breaks his leg on his way home at night may be forgiven if his outlook is temporarily damped."

I sure hope Jhan and June Robbins didn't have to travel far to meet Dr. Crissey and wheedle this scholarly conclusion out of her.

"Pessimism," write Jhan and June, "worries our national leaders."

Why are they worried? Are they pessimistic? If they weren't pessimistic pessimism wouldn't worry our national leaders. As a matter of fact, I think they're pessimistic because the Soviet and Chinese people are optimistic. I'm sure that if the Soviet and Chinese people were pessimistic, pessimism wouldn't worry our national leaders. Or Jhan and June. Or Dr. Crissey.

Let's follow pessimism into the factories. Here's what happens according to Jhan and June:

"Recently a Boston factory was puzzled over an outbreak of assembly-line injuries which persisted in spite of the strictest safest measures. Investigation uncovered a pessimist who was telling his co-workers, 'Be careful, now! That machine will cut your finger off! Lots of accidents these days!' Listening to him, employees were so unnerved that they became clumsy and jittery, and their accident rate actually did rise."

See? This pessimism did awful things to the workers. They got so clumsy that they pushed aside those "strictest safety measures," and stuck their arms in up to the elbows.

If that pessimistic fellow was an optimist he would have said, "Don't be careful. That machine won't cut your finger off. There aren't any accidents these days."

I can just hear him saying this, as his nose flies off his face and he rolls off the end of the assembly line as flat as a sheet of cellophane, only not quite so transparent.

Other suggested remarks for factory optimists:

"What a gay speed-up, fellows! Whose finger is that?"

"Charlie got his head caught in the strict safety measure!"

"There's goes Eddie, caught in the rolling press. Close ranks, fellows! The sun is shining!"

What Jhan and June don't know is that we're all probably a lot more optimistic than Harry Truman.

The Millionaire Author of The Waterfront Blacklist

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) gaged in foreign trade, lowered the trade-in age of ships to 12 years and allowed the use of reserve funds for reconditioning.

The Senator is aiding the shipowners with both legislative hands. While his right hand, so to speak, is doubled into a screening fist, his left is shoving money across the table to the wealthy merchant fleet operators.

Another example of Millionaire Maggie's aid to the shipowners is his congressional assistance to their drive to raise the limit on the number of subsidized voyages a ship may make. Magnuson says it should be upped to the astounding figure of 1830 taxpayer-subsidized trips!

Maggie makes much of his bill to exempt waterfront hiring halls from the Taft-Hartley Act ban on the closed shop. But that's obviously strictly bait for the labor vote. The Senator has done nothing to push it. And his screening measure if enforced would destroy the hiring halls he pretends to want to defend against the T-H menace.

Sen. Magnuson was not always so devoted a servant of the interests of some of the country's biggest corporations. It is his earlier progressivism (conditioned, it is true, by the mighty forward march of the New Deal movement in his home state) which makes his present reactionary activities stand out sharply.

The same Sen. Magnuson (or was it?) who today is prosecuting the State Department's world conquest foreign policy, as recently as the summer of 1945 was declaring militantly in a radio speech on fascism in Spain and Argentina:

"This bush-league Axis ought to be cleaned up—now!" And in the same speech he blasted State Department appeasement of Spain as "a mistake from the very beginning."

Franco hasn't dropped his bloody ways. Neither has Peron. But where is Magnuson? Not a word even of polite censure on the growing intimacy between the Truman Administration and the Falangist fascist dictator.

It was not so long ago, too, that Magnuson championed the anti-poll tax cause. As a Congressman in 1943, Maggie's name headed the list on a discharge petition to force House consideration of the measure. He led the House fight to abolish the oppressive poll tax system.

Today Magnuson's screening act is being directed in the first place at Negro seamen and longshoremen. White supremacist military brass are using it to return the waterfront to a lily-white status as well as to destroy the maritime unions and hand control of hiring over to the Coast Guard.

But like the poll-tax senators with whom he works so cordially, Magnuson says he has the deepest interests of the Negro people at heart. He "proved" it recently.

The occasion was the return to service of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington. This vessel wrote heroic chapters during the war against fascism, manned by an interracial crew under a Negro skipper, Capt. Hugh Mulzac. But Magnuson trampled on this tradition with the proposal that the Booker T. Washington be manned this time by a jumcrew crew.

"It is only fitting," the Senator orated fulsomely, in the best Dixiecrat manner, "that a ship bearing the name of a great American like Booker T. Washington should be officered and manned by members of the same race to which he belonged."

Maggie's long friendship with Teamster Czar Dave Beck also deserves scrutiny. An unverified story says the new Senator was an ice wagon driver, back in the early '30's, when he first met Beck. The two have maintained the most intimate personal friendship since. Beck has always swung his weight around to elect Maggie.

Could Magnuson now be returning the favors of past years? Certainly Beck can look with joy upon the waterfront blacklist program the Senator authored. Beck has never made a secret of his yearning to paste a Teamster label on the jurisdiction now held by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. And it may safely be assumed that the powerful Teamster boss would never utter a peep against screening. Hasn't he long since subjected his membership to his own private screening program without waiting for enactment of a law upon the subject?

The evidence is overwhelming that Magnuson the "1000 percent New Dealer" is no more. In his place is a typical big-shot politician with important connections, putting on a carnival of Fair Deal fakery at election time and getting in his licks for the boss—and for the boss's foreign policy—all the rest of the time.

Resistance to Magnuson's blacklist is running through the ranks of all the waterfront unions today. The word is getting around: Maggie is a millionaire union-buster. Nor can the Negro people be much longer deceived by the demagogue whose best friends are among the Negro people's worst enemies.

Maggie can't be dumped from his Senate seat until 1956, but he can be utterly and overwhelmingly exposed and repudiated by the people long before then:

And he should be.

The 'Filthy Five' on the S.S. Alaska Bear

(Continued from Magazine Page 4) tacks with fire axes, slugging and kicking, robbery, extreme drinking and attempted rape. Other crew members testified that in spite of all this clubbing and brutal treatment of the stewards by the goons, the stewards stood up under it and refused to be provoked.

The evidence was so plain against the "Filthy Five," plus the MCS refusal to have anything to do with the Alaska Bear, that the Coast Guard was finally committed to placing charges against the five goons and yanking them off the ship.

As it stands now the case is still before the Coast Guard. The stewards are still charged with misconduct and conspiracy to delay the vessel. No doubt Lundeberg will hand medals to the "Filthy Five" and the Coast Guard will salute them everytime they pass in review. But to the guys that were kicked around by Lundeberg's goons, the Coast Guard will most likely yank their papers for protesting against getting worked over with fire axes, brass knuckles, and boots. Just another example of how Lundeberg conducts his "organizing" campaign.

Island of Hunger

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

organizations of the people.

One of the arguments that serve as a barrier to the fulfillment of the responsibilities of American progressive runs as follows:

"We got our own troubles, so how can we aid Puerto Rico?"

To put it brief and simple, the answer is: the more our difficulties, the greater our need to render aid to Puerto Rico for the cause of Puerto Rico is our own cause.

One of the lessons we must learn from the peoples movement for democratic liberties, national liberation, and social progress is that no nation which oppresses another nation can be free.

Puerto Rico is a nation and we must fight therefore for it to enjoy the same principles we won when we waged a revolutionary war against Britain in the latter part of the 18th century. We must fight for Puerto Rico to realize her 1776.

In addition it is necessary to single out and emphasize the significance of the fight for Puerto Rico's independence and freedom; and for the freedom of the political prisoners to the American people's struggle for peace. There are those who fail to see that the fight for Puerto Rico's liberty is a vital part of the struggle for peace. They are wrong.

The significance of Puerto Rico in this respect can not be measured by the size of Puerto Rico, nor her population of 2,200,000.

Here Puerto Rico is not the question of Puerto Rico alone. It is the question of 150 million people in Latin America, who stem from a common historical and cultural background and who face the necessity of common struggle for freedom and national sovereignty.

United States imperialism and the Truman-Dulles combine have already converted Puerto Rico into a strategic air, naval and military base as a part of their world expansion plans. They seek to convert the South Atlantic into a U. S. lake and thus dominate the Caribbean area, South America and the West Coast of Africa, plus the entrance into the Mediterranean.

The exposure of the shameless pretensions of U. S. imperialism about democracy serve the cause of peace by showing that the so-called "enlightenment" and "blessings" of 53 years of American imperialist domination have in reality resulted in the worst barbaric anti-democratic regime of poverty and degregation. Just think, 86 families out of 100 have an average yearly income of \$295 in Puerto Rico.

This is why Puerto Rican independence and freedom of the political prisoners must be made part and parcel of our struggles.

I must add a few words about the burning need for closer unity of the Negro people in the United States and the Puerto Rican people.

Both peoples are victims of a policy of genocide, carried out against them by Wall St. and its political henchmen.

For more than three centuries, snatched by violence and enslaved, the Negro people have been subjected to the most excruciating national oppression, to a system of Jimcrowism, segregation, denial of the vote, lynch terror, police brutality and job discrimination. Today, developing fascism in our country is wreaking a most savage toll upon the

Negro people. One has only to note the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee, Cicero outrage, the Moors murders, police assassinations, and the lily-white jury decision condemning Walter Irvin to death, following the brutal sheriff lynching of his companion Samuel Shepard.

Wall Street seized Puerto Rico in 1898. This was at a moment when the Puerto Rican people had wrested autonomy from Spain as a result of heroic struggles. Then they were robbed of all political rights.

They were converted into landless peons.

Efforts were made to rob them of their language, their songs, their culture.

Years of American occupation increased the poverty of the Puerto Rican people. Many mothers, wives of political prisoners, have to feed their children mud to stem their hunger pangs.

During the period since the second world war more than 300,000 people have fled to the United States to escape this frightful hunger.

But Wall Street colonial regime pursues them here, and here they are victims of discrimination in jobs, of the most flagrant rent gouging and police brutality.

Their status in many respects is similar to that of the Negro people. In migratory agriculture thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican work side by side and in general undergo the same vicious exploitation.

The virus of white supremacy is beginning to wreak its deadly toll in Puerto Rico, and in the United States dark-skinned Puerto Ricans are subjected to all the barbarities perpetrated against 15 million American Negroes.

This common oppression against the Negro and Puerto Rican stems from Wall Street and its cohorts.

They recognize fully what the unity of the Negro and Puerto Rican people means. That is why they are doing everything they can to prevent the unity of the two peoples. That is why they conduct a campaign of slander among the two peoples, hoping to set one against the other. That is why a basic part of our program must be to unite these two peoples in this common struggle. The Negro and Puerto Rican are part and parcel of the great worldwide movement for national liberation which is weakening the forces of war and bringing a great reservoir of strength to the cause of peace in our country and throughout the world.

We are in a crucial period in this struggle for peace, that will determine our future and that of all mankind.

The outcome of this struggle can be determined by how we achieve the unity with the people of Puerto Rico and the Americas.

Let us rally in the support of the political prisoners as a part of our own struggle for peace and democratic liberties.

Aid the New York Civil Liberty Committee of Puerto Rico.

Build and strengthen the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico. Rally in the fight for freedom and independence for the Puerto Rican people.

Build the unity of the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

(The text is from a speech by Mr. Walker at the Park Palace, New York, on Feb. 17.)

Hollywood's 'Viva Zapata' Falsifies Mexican Revolution

By HARRY WILLIS

Despite Darryl Zanuck's high-paid aggregation of Steinbeck, Kazan, Brando, and dozens of Hollywood actors and pseudo-Mexican exteriors, a single painting of Zapata by Diego Rivera is more moving and can tell more about the great Mexican revolutionary leader than all this high-touted film *Viva Zapata*. For first of all, a work of art must have truth. Without that, it has nothing.

Truth has become "un-American" in Hollywood, permanently blacklisted, not to be brought before the American people in the movie theaters. And if a picture of the Mexican revolution were to be staged in Mexico with Mexican actors, who knows whether, despite the careful Steinbeck script, Truth might not creep in again—from the cast, from the scenery, from the great revolutionary traditions that still pervade the hearts of millions of Mexicans?

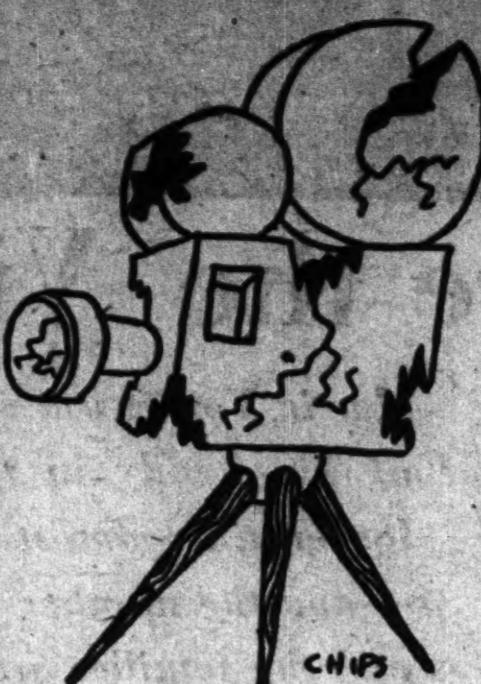
Therefore it is better to construct pseudo-Mexican villages in Texas, and get Hollywood actors to make up as Mexicans and practice speaking with a "Mexican" accent (as though Mexicans speak their own language with a foreign accent). Why engage such Mexican stars as Montalban, Armendariz, or the dozens of others, or the numbers still waiting to be discovered? Didn't Marlon Brando show in his lumpenproletarian role in "A Streetcar Named Desire" that he can act the part of a scowling, impulsive, inarticulate half-savage? And the publicity blurbs boasts that Brando wore plugs in his nostrils to flare them out and make him look more like the real Zapata. What more could a Mexican want?

This episodic picture neither depicts the growth of Zapata as a man, nor gives a real picture of the Mexican revolution. The episodes of his personal life are almost entirely unintegrated with the revolution itself, except for the one theme that his wife—the daughter of a prosperous merchant—wants a comfortable life and peace.

There are episodes in the film that are finely done: the first battle of the peasants to regain their land; the mass rescue of Zapata from the police by sheer weight of numbers without a shot being fired; the heroic action of a group of women who, under the guise of bringing eggs to market, place dynamite against the wall of the fort and as they are shot down by the troops, make possible Zapata's first major victory; also the amusing picture of the silent little boy who, offered "anything" by Zapata as a reward for capturing a machine-gun, naively takes Zapata's beautiful white horse. The history of the Mexican revolution, as of all revolutions, is doubtless full of hundreds of such stories of heroism, mass initiative and humor.

Yet what did the revolution produce? Here is the touchstone of the sincerity of the film. What does it say to its audience? For this, let us turn to Mr. Bosley Crowther, the movie critic of the *New York Times*: Mr. Crowther writes (NYT, Feb. 17):

"Revolution is a subject from which the well-bred American film—especially of today's generation—might understandably shy. Social upheavals and rebellions are so current and disquieting in the world that the frank contemplation of their aspects might be felt indiscreet as screen fare. And yet it is bloody revolution . . .



that is fashioned . . . in *Viva Zapata*.

"Don't be alarmed at this, however. The end product of rebellion seen in this brilliant and stirring dramatization . . . is confusion and disintegration, inevitable defeat and despair, tragic disillusion and death in the afternoon. Indeed the one moral of this picture is that leaders of rebellions are doomed—that the people, only the people in their slow growth are a country's lasting strength and hope."

So much for the moral! And what of the truth? Mr. Crowther also points out:

"For the fact is that *Viva Zapata* is not the literal, faithful story of the man who fought with a tiger's fierceness in Southern Mexico . . . winning hatred or idolatry. . . . A faithful report on Zapata and revolution would most likely be too coarse and politically offensive for practical presentation on the screen."

The credit for achieving a counter-revolutionary moral from a picture of heroic revolutionary episodes should undoubtedly be awarded to the anarchist-Trotzkyite ideology of John Steinbeck, which he has previously displayed in his writings and which is heartily welcome to Darryl Zanuck and 20th Century-Fox.

The whole attack of the picture is centered on leadership. The peasant masses are depicted as warmly human, courageous and self-sacrificing. But every leader fails them weak—as Madero; a reactionary enemy—as Huerta; aimless—as Villa; corrupted by victory—as Zapata's brother. And Zapata himself? Actually, from beginning to end, the picture never shows any example of real leadership by Zapata. What a contrast with the great Soviet film classic "Chapayev", which showed how the partisan hero had to earn leadership and continually grow to meet its responsibilities!

Steinbeck shows Zapata, on the other hand, merely as an honest man, but not as a leader—only as the one whom the peasants follow. And in the scene where Zapata, as acting President, finds himself treating a delegation of peasants from his own village the same way that they were treated by Porfirio Diaz a few years ago, gets disgusted with himself and goes away with them, the moral is again plain: there is either Diaz' method of "leadership" (empty talk and repression) or no method at all.

Thus it is that Mr. Crowther again interprets Steinbeck:

"This is the story of a peasant who is steadfastly devoted to the cause of freeing the land . . . who battles with confidence and daring when it is a matter of overthrowing power, but who fumbles and acts with indecision when he finds power in his own hands. It is the story of a simple noble spirit confus-

ed by the evillness of men and almost corrupted by the burdens that nobility and leadership impose. The character presented in this picture is the paragon of revolutionists."

Yes, this is the kind of revolutionists that the bourgeoisie likes—the ones that "fumble" when they "find power in their hands"—so unlike the crude Communist type-Russian, Chinese, Polish or Czechoslovak, etc.—that doesn't fumble. This is the kind that Steinbeck likes with his sympathy for the "underdog" and his assurance that if they ever try to be anything except underdog, they are distorting their natures and tampering with something—leadership—that can only be handled by the "upperdogs."

But the Steinbeck type of petty-bourgeois revolutionary is no revolutionary at all. And Zapata was not that type! Together with Cardenas, he remains one of the truly great figures that the Mexican revolution produced. Foster points out in his *Outline Political History of the Americas* the cause of the historic difficulties of the Mexican Revolution:

The revolutionary movement (at its start) because of repressive conditions, had no organization, no program, and no leadership. There were no trade unions and no workers' parties . . . The capitalist National Liberal Party was weak and had no clear political line, and the Communist Party was still a decade off in the future. As a result there existed only hazy ideas among the leaders of the masses as to what the revolution should accomplish and how to bring it about . . .

The greatest weakness of the Mexican Revolution, from the very start, was the fact that the working class did not assume the leading role. . . . A strong Communist Party could have led the Mexican people to shatter imperialism and the latifundia system. It could also have laid the basis for an eventual solid advance along the road toward socialism."

Thus Foster points out that History has already solved the problem of leadership: the leadership of the working class, organized by its vanguard Communist Party.

It is also typical of Steinbeck's anarchist-Trotzkyite approach that not one word is said of the 1917 Mexican Constitution which Foster characterizes as "by far the most democratic constitution then in existence" (in any country). Nor does he give any hint of the other real achievements (even though sadly incomplete) of the long Mexican Revolution, in land distribution, in expropriation of foreign imperialist holdings, or in the development of workers' and peasants' organization and experience of struggle.

Thus it is not enough for the Hollywood movie moguls to distort our own revolutionary traditions. They now do a similar favor for the Mexican people—ideological export to go with the "military assistance" pact that Washington was just attempting to foist on Mexico. While the picture depicts Diaz as supporting the stealing of the peasants' land by the local landowners, of course it says nothing of the fact that Diaz sold the country's natural resources, lock, stock and barrel to the foreign imperialists—chiefly British and American. The Aleman administration is now again attempting to smooth the way for the re-entry of the hated Yankee imperialism into a

Graham Greene Deplores Filmdom's 'Reign of Terror'

By DAVID PLATT

Graham Greene, British writer now visiting this country, said recently that he found Hollywood under a "reign of terror" in which "people seem to be completely at the mercy of McCarthyism."

The author, a leading Catholic layman, noted that the "fear psychology" and the emergence of "informers" and "unemployables" in Hollywood are "problems alien to the British film industry."

The political beliefs of film workers are not examined in England as a condition of work, he said.

Greene was interviewed in the offices of his publisher, Viking Press.

He deplored Hollywood's surrender to the witchhunters, and said he was opposed to the "ruthless firings" of writers,



even "Communist writers," unless it could be shown they were inserting "red propaganda" into films.

He pointed out, however, that despite all the "probes and revelations," the Un-Americans had failed to come up with a single case where "Communist doctrine" had been injected into Hollywood film.

Greene came to New York from Saigon, Indo-China where he had been visiting, to receive the Catholic Literary Award For Fiction, but his visa was held up several days pending investigation by the State and Justice Departments because he admitted joining the Communist Party for four weeks in 1922 "as a prank."

There was a "dramatic episode" when he was given the award at Hunter College by

dominant position in Mexico. But (as was seen with the ill-fated "Mutual Defense" Pact), since the downfall of Diaz such attempts have not fared well at the hands of the Mexican people.

A totally phony and slanderous feature of the film is the presence, as a main character—never addressed by name—of a so-called "revolutionist" who first appears as a messenger from Mexico to Zapata, who never dresses as a Mexican and is even referred to by one of the peasants as a stranger. This typical movie phony, whether intended to represent a mystical "spirit of revolution", or an "agent" of something or other, gets off this beauty: "I am loyal to nobody or nothing except the power of logic!" He finally ends up as the organizer of Zapata's assassination. Obviously he represents nothing but another anchor to windward for Darryl Zanuck in dealing with the "current and disquieting" subject of revolution.

Finally one cannot fail to note the reply to Zapata's question when first informed that Madero is in Texas, preparing for the revolution. "How come the Americans don't look him up?" Zapata asks. And the answer comes: "They allow political refugees there; they have a democracy." How the deter-

president George N. Shuster, said Max Lerner in *The Post*.

Shuster said he would be brief and would say only five sentences. He sat down.

Greene rose and said, "By order of the Attorney General, I shall be even briefer." He added that he was "a writer who happens to be a Catholic" and sat down.

Greene was converted to Roman Catholicism in 1926. A day or two before receiving the Catholic award, he declared in an interview with the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* that "it was almost the duty of Catholics" to oppose such menaces to American freedom as the McCarran police-state law and "the general nature of McCarthyism."

He said he was speaking this way because "I like America and Americans. This was a land of freedom. People came here not to win television sets or refrigerators but to gain freedom from the house spies, the informers, the military regimes."

"But," Greene added, "there are a lot of informers going around here now." He said he couldn't understand how Catholics could back McCarthy's smear methods.

"As part of their religious beliefs all Catholics should be opposed to this," he said.

"America's allies are beginning to wonder if their concept of democracy is the same as yours. The fear of one man—Stalin is not found in England or Europe."

Greene announced that he was giving up writing for the movies because he doesn't like "rehashing" his own work. Greene's film, *The Third Man*, an anti-Soviet film, portrayed with deep disillusion and cynicism the night life of Vienna's defeated and despairing bourgeoisie. His most recent novels, *The End of the Affair* and *The Heart of the Matter* are now being prepared for the screen.

He declared "spookingly," according to reports, that the only thing that would bring him back to film writing would be a satirical film exposing McCarthyism. He thought it would be better, however, if such a movie were written by an American.

oration both of our own democracy and the principles of the Mexican Revolution alike, are shown in the recent kidnapping of Gus Hall in Mexico City through a joint conspiracy of the FBI and the Aleman administration.

But the answer to Steinbeck's attack on revolution and working class and peasant leadership is shown not only in the steadfastness of Gus Hall, Gene Dennis and the other Communist leaders under attack, as well as such great Latin-American leaders as Prestes, Neruda and the Communist Party of Mexico.

It is shown by the world-shaking victories and successes in socialist construction of the government of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union led by Lenin and Stalin; by the epoch-making success of the peasants and workers of China under the leadership of Mao Tze-tung; and by the record of the whole period of struggle and socialist creation since Zapata's assassination in 1919, that has changed the face of the world. Who can doubt that if the real Zapata could come to life today he would look at the 800,000,000 under governments of workers and farmers, striving for peace and socialism, and feel that his dream had come true, even though not yet in his own Mexico?

Our Neighbors On the North

Canadians feel the pinch of the war preparations in rocketing living costs and repressions. And they are fighting back...

By BETTY FELDMAN

NORTH of the 3,000 mile "unfortified border" between the United States and Canada, a sturdy woman's movement is growing up, nourished by the same pressures and needs that confront women in this country: the deadly peril of atomic warfare, soaring prices, reduced housing and social services.

American capital is penetrating Canadian industry and finance, and dictating Canadian foreign and domestic policy, to an extent that is alarming growing wide sections of public opinion. The Canadian people are beginning to fight back, for an independent peace policy, for resistance to American military encroachments, with its demands that Canadian armaments fit American specifications, that ever larger contingents of Canadian youth support Wall St. military adventures abroad (as in Korea), that Canada participate in the atomic armament program.

Leading the women in these developing struggles is the Congress of Canadian Women, affiliated with the Women's International Democratic Federation. One of its leaders, Mrs. Nora K. Rodd, was chairman of the historic International Women's Commission which went to Korea to investigate the atrocities committed against Korean women and children, largely by U. S. and Syngman Rhee troops. Since her return Mrs. Rodd has stumped Canada from east to west with a report of the terrible things she saw, demanding that women everywhere assume their rightful responsibility of putting an end to such horrors.

In a report to the All-Canadian Women's Conference held last March, the president of the Congress, Mrs. Rae Luckock, highlighted the broad variety of Congress activities, which records the needs and aspirations, not only of urban housewives and industrial workers, but of farm women as well.

Said Mrs. Luckock: "In every city in Canada we should organize big gatherings of women from all walks of life to fight profiteering. We will join hands with everyone who is against the present callous, inflationary policy of the Government and Big Business. We will march forward with everyone who demands price controls and who will work together with us to win subsidies of the essentials of family life, and achieve a 100 percent profits tax. That is the way to curb the profiteers, to stop this gouging of our families, to protect our standards of living.

"Our conference should go on record in favor of the immediate increase of family allowances by 50 percent. This would cost no more than \$150 millions—the cost of 20 anti-submarine vessels, or of seven airfields. But think what it would mean to the mothers and children of Canada!"

Mrs. Luckock's report went on to stress the needs of the aged, especially the growing proportion of elderly women, the need to amend unemployment regulations which now discriminate heavily against married women, and to call for a national health plan for every Ca-

nadian child, woman and man—and many other points besides.

This was one report which was translated into action. In the past few weeks the Congress has, among other things, unleashed a drive against high prices which has swept thousands of Canadian women into action. On Oct. 18 a big protest rally in Toronto called for government subsidies for milk, meat and other essential foods, to be paid out of liquor profits (a provincial government monopoly in Canada) and the federal excess profits tax. It also demanded an embargo on the shipment of beef to the United States: "No meat out of the country until Canadian needs are met at prices the workers can afford," was the demand, indicating that Canadians are being robbed of sorely needed meat to fatten the profits of the U. S. meat trust. Other slogans called for continued rent control, no further rise in phone rates, and a revision of the government's cost of living index.

The Congress of Canadian Women led a "Bring Prices Down" delegation to Ottawa, the Canadian capital, to meet with members of the national parliament, a culmination of protest actions by women in Vancouver, British Columbia, Edmonton, Alberta, Montreal, Toronto and other cities. In Montreal a delegation of more than 100 women and children was forcibly ejected by police from City Hall and its leader (the mother of a sick two-year old child) arrested and held twenty-four hours without bail, an action without precedent except in cases of murder, rape or treason, CCW reported, until angry protests brought her release. She now faces trial and a possible three-months jail sentence.

Of tremendous significance was the reception encountered by Mrs. Rodd on her speaking tour right across Canada. She spoke to packed audiences in Toronto, Windsor, London, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon: "everywhere there has been a wonderful response to her message. Despite raging forest fires in the vicinity of some of the logging camps which she visited in British Columbia, large numbers came to her meeting.... In a Saskatchewan farming area with men and women busy from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. with harvesting and where they feel the awful pinch of low prices of farm products and high prices of their equipment, the hall where she spoke was crowded, and people donated a collection half what Toronto folks gave. Her message reaches unknown listeners too, for she has had radio broadcasts and press interviews quite often with faithful reporting despite editors' condemnation."

To Mrs. Rodd's message—"The bombing of Korean towns, villages and civilians must be stopped, and we in Canada, for the sake of our own and all children, must use all our strength to bring a truce in Korea and a pledge among the great powers in the world never again to resort to war"—the women of the United States say, Amen."

Woman Today
IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

These Are the Victims

Martin Young was snatched from the bosom of his family in the Truman deportation hysteria. In almost all the deportation cases—and the number is growing—the women and the families are the victims.



AT 7 O'CLOCK on the morning of October 23, the mother of two young sons heard the bell of her upper West Side Manhattan apartment ring.

She found two men who asked for someone who was a total stranger to her. When she stated that no one by that name lived in her apartment, she was asked who did live there. When she told the men they ought to know who lived there since they had rung the doorbell, she turned back to her two boys, shivering in the early morning cold, and shut the door on the intruders.

But when Mrs. Martin Young went to the store for a loaf of bread a half an hour later, she found the men in the elevator. When she took her youngest son to kindergarten an hour later, there they were again. And she soon understood who they were and what was their purpose: any minute she would hear of the arrest of her husband, who had already been harassed by Department of Justice agents.

Today Martin Young sits on Ellis Island deprived of bail—and that despite one court ruling after another, by federal courts, compelling the release on bail of deportation cases. But still the endless delays and hearings and appeals go on, and Mrs. Young is left to wrestle with the problems of freeing her husband, of providing a livelihood for herself and the two boys and maintaining their young lives on an even keel in his absence.

Frances Young feels that in some respects she is fortunate. Both she and her husband have deep roots in the progressive heritage of the United States. Her family has always been active in working-class struggles. She met Martin, who came to this country as a youth from Czarist Russia—on the picket lines of the great Passaic textile strike in 1926. Since then she has been one of the builders of the Teachers Union in its early days, and has worked in the unions in garment, shoe and food. Her husband, active since his earliest years in organizing the unemployed, has been an organizer in the Transport Workers Union, and Hotel Front Employees Union 144, AFL. They have been able to share their experience and understanding, not only with each other, but, as much as age would permit, with their children. So much so that when indications multiplied that Martin Young might well face arrest for deportation, he was able to prepare his 10-year-old son Gene for the possibility thus enabling the youngster to take the blow far better than if he had been unprepared.

"Not that it was easy," Mrs. Young recalls. "He had some difficult times at school, where at first he took his distress and fear out on the other children. But I had a long talk with him and explained that he couldn't penalize those kids for his problems and then when he asked to go along to Ellis Island with me and see daddy, I took him with me on one of my Saturday afternoon visits. At that time Martin was in a room with several other so-called 'political prisoners.' Gene was able to see that his father was o.k. The fear of what was happening to his

dad had gone. Now, he knows that daddy is being taken care of, but that it isn't the place for daddy."

Mrs. Young feels that her four-year-old Fred is too young for such an experience. He knows only that his daddy is away and can't come home just now. An independent little fellow "who won't let you do a thing for him," his insecurity at the removal of his father expresses itself in his insistence, despite his age, on taking a bottle of milk to bed with him. Staunchly he tells his mother, "I don't really need it, but I like to have it with me." And mother understands only too well....

Despite the fact that television, radio serials and comic books all hammer away at the infallibility of the FBI and the youngsters can scarcely escape this indoctrination, Gene Young is merely of the opinion that the G-men are after the wrong man. After all he knows with all his accumulated ten-year-old's experience that his father is a good man, and he is strengthened in his knowledge by the kind of letters he receives from his father—wonderful letters which explain to Gene why his dad can't come home yet, and what kind of people they all are together: "Fighters for peace, and for the lives of all children." When his mother takes him along to meetings Gene hears people saying what a splendid person his father is, and he is filled with pride in him.

Almost everyone of the current deportation cases (now over 300 and increasing month by month) impinges on the special problems of women, since it closely affects the welfare of an entire family either because the victim is the father and principal breadwinner, or because the potential deportee is a woman.

Thirty-four of the current deportation cases are women, and 20 of these are mothers, with a total of 42 children between them! Nine of them are grandmothers! Eight had sons in the last war or in World War I, and one has a son now serving in the armed forces. The length of time they have been in this country runs from 23 to 48 years and each and everyone has tried to become a citizen, and failed because of her activities in the labor movement or some other aspect of the continuing struggle for security and peace.

At the recent 21st Anniversary Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, held in Chicago, a special women's panel discussing these problems pointed out that one and all of the women victims were being persecuted solely because they participated actively in the democratic life in their communities and are staunch fighters for peace and for equal rights for women, fought discrimination and exercised their right to join trade union and political organizations....

"We delegates go on record to do all in our power to reach our organizations and communities with the message and appeal against this forcible separation and breaking-up of American homes."

"We pledge to organize chapters of the National Women's Appeal in every major city of the country and in this way to help reach the millions of Americans so that they can speak out against this injustice and persecution."

Such a task is every woman's business.

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Conference to Map Smith Act Defense

FIGHTING MAD at the latest gutting of the Bill of Rights by Monday's decisions of the Supreme Court, but cheered by the dissents of Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, 61 delegates, members of 14 organizations with a total membership of more than 500,000 last week received their credentials to Sunday's Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

It will be held at City Center, 135 W. 55th St., in afternoon and evening session which will perfect plans for the defense of New York's 16 Smith Act victims. The afternoon session will begin at 1 p.m. and hear Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; the Honorable Vito Marcantonio; James Imbrie, retired investment banker of Lawrenceville, N. J.; John T. McManus, business manager of the National Guardian; Doxey Wilkerson, author and teacher and William L. Patterson, leader of the Negro people and national head of the Civil Rights Congress.

THE EVENING SESSION, a public one, will begin at 8 p.m. The invocation will be by the Rev. Spencer Kennard. Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a national organization of Negro women and Orville Lawson, international vice president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union will speak, as will Paul Robeson, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the defendants who has given 46 years to the American labor movement. Other speakers will be announced later.

Representatives of trade unions, fraternal organizations and churches seeking credentials for Sunday's conference appeared thick and fast yesterday at the conference's offices, Room 2204, 401 Broadway where the registration fee is \$2 for both sessions and \$1 for the night session. Almost all of them commented on the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Eighth Amendment providing for bail when bail concerns aliens facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

THERE WAS adverse comment, too, on the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Harold R. Medina's prison sentence for the defense attorneys at the first thought control trial at Foley Square. "The Smith Act," one delegate said, "was the opening wedge. The Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts followed. Since the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act last June 4, its decision has been getting steadily worse. Only the people can save American liberty and they better begin to do it Sunday's conference."

Further information about registration can be had by calling CO-7-4030.

ARMY BREAKS ANOTHER RAIL STRIKE



Trains stand idle in the New York Central yards at Detroit in the rail strike of engineers, firemen and conductors. (Story on Page 4)

ALBANY THREATENS FARE AND RENT HIKES

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

TWO FATEFUL MEASURES—The Travia-Erwin bills and the higher fare "package"—hung ominously on the legislative hook as the 1952 session went into its final week. The legislature has moved to adjourn on March 19.

Of immediate concern to all labor and the people was the imminent enactment threat of the Travia-Erwin bills which restrict the right and penalize trade unions from engaging in independent political activity. Every section of the labor movement has swamped Capitol Hill with protests. The state CIO has warned the bi-partisan legislators it will "defy" such bills, if enacted, and would stump the state to defeat every member up for reelection this fall who voted for the bills. Similar challenges have been issued from the state AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the United Labor Action Committee.

While bi-partisan leaders were maneuvering to get the Travia-Erwin measures through the legislature before labor scored major break-throughs in already buckling ranks of Democrats and New York City Republicans, Mayor Impellitteri and Lieut.-Gov. Frank C.

Moore continued to "master-mind" a fiscal deal which would raise the fare with or without a Transit Authority.

PRESENT PLANS call for re-establishing the Authority principle despite its apparent rejection last week. A special Transit Authority, independent of public will or interest and without depending on its fate at the polls, would mean an inevitable 25-cent fare. This is the figure that would relieve Wall Street and realty interests of paying for the cost of the transit debit service and cover operating costs. The Authority deal is really what Impellitteri and Moore (as recently as last year opposed to such super-government agencies) want but the identification in public mind of Authority with a 15-cent fare rise has given City Hall pre-November tremors.

Now being hatched is a temporary "compromise" to raise the fare to 17½ cents—the original figure used by Robert Moses, city construction co-ordinator.

THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY, however, is the basic perspective in the Impellitteri-Dewey "package" and it is sure to be wrapped up immediately after the fall elections.

The \$100,000,000 county real estate tax, part of the Impellitteri-Dewey package, is apparently now dead. It has been killed in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the Senate, according to reliable reports, does not intend to let it out. This phony levy, a dodge to maintain under-assessments on big property while boosting valuations for tax purposes on small homeowners and open the way to rent increases for 475,000 tenants, was defeated by the combined opposition of middle-income, low-income, tenant and petty landlord groups.

To offset this gain for the people the State Rent Commission is preparing for full decontrols on rents. Its report issued last Sunday admits this brazenly. New amendments to the rent "control" law making it easier for landlords to gouge above the 15 percent limitation are proposed in the report.

STILL WAITING for legislative action is a repeal motion by Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat, to annual the \$600,000,000 unemployment insurance seal in the Hughes-Brees law. Labor pressure, especially by the United Labor Action Committee and the UE, to force this motion out of Rules Committee has been stymied by bi-partisan lead-

ers. Austin himself, incidentally, has been less than fervent in his repeal fight.

A bill by Samuel Roman, Manhattan Assemblyman and Seymour Halpern, Queens Senator—both Republicans—to reduce the waiting period for jobless benefits from 20 weeks to 15 weeks is still in committee. Speaker Oswald D. Heck has said he was for the measure but this appears to be another clever ruse to disarm labor in the final hours of the session.

KILLED by the reactionary bi-partisan Legislature have been proposals to reapportion the state Senate and end its lily-white set-up, plug loopholes in the state rent "control" act and prevent the 15 percent rent gouge spree, extend child care, welfare and teacher aid appropriations, pass anti-discrimination housing bills, and other measures that would improve social services for the people.

The March 19 adjournment date has been blasted by the American Labor Party as a "flight from responsibility" and an "abandonment of the people's business." Arthur Schutze, ALP executive secretary, in a letter to every legislator demanded that they "stay on the job" until the "pressing needs of the people" were met.

Washington Jittery Over Expose of Gen. Grow Diary

Opposition Mounting Against 8 Billion Fund to Arm Germany

Editorial office, 1000 Madison Avenue, New York 10021

See Page 3

Vow Fight for 10,000 Jobs for Negroes

By ABNER BERRY

LAST SATURDAY afternoon the Skyline Ballroom of Harlem's Hotel Theresa echoed with the problems confronting the Negro workers of Greater New York. The statistics were broken down and the generalities became detailed and as concrete as a "help wanted" sign. The leaders of the Greater New York Labor Council had organized the group's Job Action Conference for just that purpose.

The speakers came from shops and communities in the main. They showed where the campaign for 10,000 new jobs for Negro workers had to be carried. A Negro leader of the AFL Scow Captains Union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, showed how companies hiring thousands of men handling building trades materials refused to hire Negroes.

MRS. MAY ATKINS, a Negro housewife, brought the nearly 300 delegates to their feet with a report on how her community FEPC committee had gained 30 jobs for Negroes in neighborhood stores since last August. Not only had her committee won jobs, she said, but had won the right to place posters against discrimination in more than 20 windows of merchants along upper Amsterdam Ave. and B'way. "Our campaign," she declared amid thunderous applause, "has done more than get jobs—it has helped to unite the community against Jimcrow and for civil rights."

CIO transport workers warned that unless something was done now, Negro transport workers would lose most of the jobs that will be dropped if some of the transportation schemes now proposed are carried out. The Mike Quill dictatorship in the union, the delegate said, had made it impossible to get a Negro rights resolution onto the floor of the locals. Now the Negro workers are organizing a caucus of their own, the transport worker pointed out, to protect their interests. Such a caucus in Philadelphia, he reported, had won seats on the local executive board for Negro union members against the Quill faction's opposition.

A WHITE GARMENT WORKER, member of the AFL ILGWU, challenged the speech made a week ago in the same hall by her international vice president, Charles S. Zimmerman. Zimmerman had said that there were no Negro workers—no "Negro dressmakers—just dressmakers" in his union.

The delegate pointed out that there are only two Negro cloth cutters in the union, although it takes only a few weeks to train one, and that the Negro women workers in the industry are mostly in the lowest-paid categories. She urged an organized program by the Council against the union lethargy when confronted with clothing bosses refusal to hire Negro workers after a routine "try out" period. The bosses use the "try out period" she said to conform mechanically with the union contract and then discharge the Negro worker without fear of a struggle.

School teachers from Harlem schools advanced a program to change the ratio of Negroes employed by the Board of Education from the inequitable 500 out of 40,000. Only 10 percent of the Negroes in the school system, it was reported, are assigned outside Harlem Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

PROPOSALS were advanced from the floor for increasing the number of Negro bakers, getting more apprenticeships for Negro youth in the printing trades, getting Negro bus drivers, salesmen, clerks in Nassau County, curing in Africa.

where no Negroes are now hired in those categories.

Rudy Christians, chairman of the Council's jobs committee, reported that 18 jobs had been obtained in shipbuilding (paying \$80 to \$100 weekly) and more than 20 more in needle trades and commercial establishments. It was also reported that a number of jobs in aeronautics were still unfilled and that there was an expected opening for 200 brewery jobs.

Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Council, announced in his opening remarks that since last November, following the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the New York group had obtained 250 new jobs toward the goal of 10,000. Mrs. Vickie Garvin outlined the Council's program industry by industry and called on the delegates to work for unity and not be provoked by the labor bureaucrats who sought to split the anti-Jimcrow movement. "We will now allow ourselves to become isolated from the Negro workers who may join the Negro Labor Committee."

THE NEGRO Labor Committee had been formed a week before out of a conference held in the same hall during which there had been heavy emphasis on red-baiting aimed especially at the Council. The Committee's proceedings were broadcast over a Voice of America network to 46 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mrs. Garvin and Guinier decried the use of the Negro people for Voice of America propaganda and Mrs. Garvin urged that "the Voice of Americans" instead make itself heard here at home for democracy.

Revels Cayton, an organizer of District 65, DPOWA, predicted that Negro workers would not support the war program which "exploited black workers in the Congo uranium mines for materials to be sent to Jimcrow atom bomb plants in the South to be made into bombs to be dropped on other colored peoples in Asia." He said Negro workers in the United States joined with their exploited colored brothers overseas in their fight for freedom and concluded: "We are crystallizing Negro power in the labor movement with the support of our white brothers, to do a job."

In addition to the job program, the conference laid plans for stepping up the collection signatures to FEPC petitions to be taken to Washington on May 15, when the national council will hold a meeting to push for FEPC legislation.

Pickets to Back Plea of Tunisians

Support to the Tunisian people in their efforts to have their case taken up by the UN Security Council was given yesterday by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace in an appeal "For World Peace and African Freedom."

To give the citizens of New York an opportunity to express this support, the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference have called for a mass picket line at the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, March 20, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

They have also urged unions, peace organizations and organizations of the Negro people to send resolutions and petitions to the U.S., French and British Delegations to the UN to demand the UN act to end off these new Negro slaves which are people and clerks in Nassau County, curing in Africa.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass Head '52 Peace Ticket

VINCENT HALLINAN, west coast progressive attorney and defender of civil liberties, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of New York, Negro publisher, were unanimously recommended by the candidates committee as the Progressive Party's candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively, "to carry forward the peace campaign of the Progressive Party in the 1952 elections."

The committee stated that the candidacies of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass assured American people of all political affiliations an "opportunity to cast their vote for peace and against corruption, militarism and broken promises of both Republican and Democratic parties." Noting that "millions of Americans want a peaceful alternative to the bankrupting armament race backed by both old parties," the Progressive Party's candidates committee launched the two candidacies as "the only hope for voters in all parties who want peace, prosperity and equality for all peoples."

HALLINAN, 55 is the son of Irish immigrants and a lifelong resident of California. After working his way through the University of San Francisco, where he captained the football team and was university boxing champion, Hallinan enlisted in the U.S. Navy during World War I. For 25 years he has been known as an outstanding lawyer on the West Coast, defender in celebrated criminal trials, and a crusader for reform of the courts and jury system. Most recently he has acted as attorney for Harry Bridges, militant leader of the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union. He is married and the father of six sons. He resides in Ross, California.

MRS. CHARLOTTA ROSS, resident of New York, is the former publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper on the West Coast, the California Eagle. For many years she has been an active leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Bass was a lifelong member of the Republican Party, but publicly broke with it in 1948. She is the first woman ever to be named for high national office by any political party since Frederick Douglass' day.

The Candidates Committee of the Progressive Party, consisting of Progressive Party leaders selected at the National Committee meeting on Jan. 20, takes great pride in announcing that it has unanimously recommended Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco as the party's candidate for the Presidency in 1952, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass of New York as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1952.

"We offer these candidates as peace candidates. We offer them as new hope to an America sick and tired of the corruption, the militarism, the segregation of and discrimination against the Negro people, and the growing unemployment that has been brought about by both Democrats and Republicans. Taft or Eisenhower in Republican Party offers no change from a Truman or his hand-picked successor in the Democratic Party. Both old parties present the same old program—more wasteful arms, higher and higher taxes, higher prices, insecurity, less civil rights, war, and the end of American freedom in a military state."

"We are confident that millions of American voters increasingly reject these twin policies of disaster, depression and inequality, and seek a positive and peaceful alternative. They have registered their increasing independence of the two old parties. They have forced the Congress to defeat the plans of the militarists to put over



VINCENT HALLINAN

CHARLOTTA BASS

to vote for a positive policy for peace, equality and progress. The formal launching of the candidates of Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will enable us to put peace on the ballot in 1952. We will carry the fight to place our candidates on the ballot in every state in the Union so that every voter will have a chance to vote for peace, for security, for civil rights and for freedom."

Seek to End Sub Drive On Press Parley Date

WE "CANNOT say we were not warned," wrote the Cleveland Plain Dealer in an editorial last week which wailed that the sudden discovery of Western Germany's re-Nazification "comes a bit late for effective action against it."

The Cleveland sheet did not say who did the warning, but readers of The Worker know the answer. This newspaper has been showing for years how the bi-partisan war politics of the nation's Big Business rulers were leading to rearming and re-Nazifying West Germany.

People are now learning of the truth of still another warning of The Worker, the warning that under the fog of phony talk about "Russian aggression," American brass is aiming to start a war against the Soviet Union.

BARING of the diary of Maj. Gen. Robert Grow, former U.S. Military Attaché in Moscow, has given the people a glimpse of the real intentions and thinking of those who run our government and military machine.

"War! As soon as possible! Now!" Gen. Grow wrote in his diary, which called for a sneak, underhanded attack on the Soviet Union.

How did most papers handle this shocking disclosure? They tried to cover up by shouting about the "Red thieves" who "stole" Gen. Grow's diary, as if the manner of exposure of the diary was the important thing, not what Grow wrote.

The "Voice of America" has tried to deny that Grow's views were that of the government. If this were so, why was not Grow fired, instead of being transferred to a cushy job in the Pentagon? Why do Army brass and Congressmen and other top officials rant about Grow's "indiscretion" and rule against diary-keeping, instead of getting sore about what he wrote?

Obviously, what worries them is not Grow's views, but the fact that people will get to know about them.

WE ARE DEVOTED to the job of letting the people know the truth so that Grow and his bosses shall not be able to put over their murderous war policies.

This is why it is so essential for you and every other American who wants to prevent world slaughter not only to read our paper, but to spread it.

This is one of the main purposes of the national conference of Freedom of the Press organizations, to be held in New York next weekend. These organizations have been set up in various cities, neighborhoods and among unionists, with the aim of building the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker. The conference will help to strengthen and promote these organizations.

This is the purpose, too, of our national circulation campaign, which early this week reached 17,000 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker. Readers in several states and cities are working hard to complete their goals by the date of the National Conference, which should see us close to our goal of 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

In fact, the 2,000 goal for the Daily Worker has now been reached, but we are still 5,000 short for The Worker. Let subs for both keep rolling in so that the truth about the government's policy of rebuilding world fascism, and about promoting war against those nations that have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialist tyranny, can be spread to the people.

They need this information in order to fight more effectively for peace.

Hollywood's 'Viva Zapata' Falsifies Mexican Revolution

See Magazine Page 7

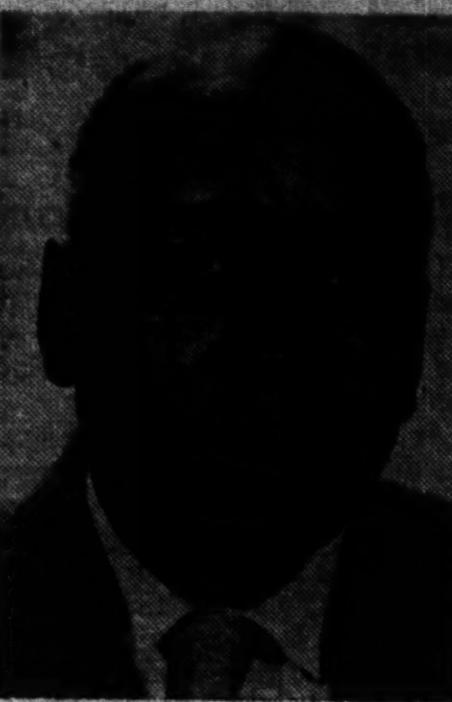
Perry Offers Negro-Labor Program

IN A TWO-PART ARTICLE, published this week, Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party, Negro Commission, sharply denounced the rightwing leaders of the AFL and the CIO for betraying the fight for Negro rights. Perry called attention to the 34 international unions—19 of them AFL affiliates—which still exclude Negro workers and the refusal of the old line leaders to take positive action against Jimcrow in their unions and in industry. Instead of anti-Jimcrow action, Perry wrote, these leaders are seeking to split the labor movement and the Negro workers.

Calling on the Negro workers and their white allies to resist all attempts to split them, Perry declared:

"What is required is the full recognition that there is no contradiction between Negro workers in steel, auto, needle trades and the Negro workers in the UE, Fur or District 65."

THE FOLLOWING program,



PETTIS PERRY

Perry suggested, is one on which "the broadest unity between the Negro workers, first of all, and unity between Negro workers and white workers" could be attained:

1. One hundred thousand jobs for Negro workers by May 15.
2. Special job campaign for Negro youth who have neither job experience nor in many cases technical skill. The question of apprenticeship training as a key part of this for Negro youth.

4. A mass campaign to convince every union in negotiating contracts to insert an FEPC clause in their contract making this as binding a clause on shops even to the point of strike action if necessary to enforce such clause.

5. The slogan should be: Not a cent, not one red cent to any company, contractor, association or

concern of any public money in loans or otherwise to be given where there is discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

6. That every municipality, every county, state, as well as the national government, pass FEPC laws or that such action be taken as executive measures which would likewise cover every governmental department.

UNION AIDS GI

WOBURN, Mass.—(FP).—The Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union has joined with the community here to win justice for Cpl. John Bigger, son of a leather worker, who was sentenced to death by a military court-martial in Korea.

Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 4)

time pay after certain mileage. The effect of those changes would be to nullify the raises they are due to get. Some of those rules had been established after hard struggles fifty or more years back. Present earnings of the workers of the three unions now range from \$1.58 to \$1.90 an hour.

★

STEEL DECISION AWAITED

The steel union was marking time as the new strike deadline on March 23—the third since contract expired Dec. 31—drew near. By that time the Wage Stabilization Board is expected to hand up its recommendations. While waiting, the steel union's leadership is doing nothing in the way of mobilizing the workers and keeping them in fighting trim for a possible strike.

A crop of rumors of a package of 15 cents an hour and possibly 20 cents, is contributing to the state of immobilization. The union's leaders are apparently resigned to accepting the expected recommendation. But the steel companies are not committing themselves. They are playing for a substantial price hike in steel before they concede anything.

★

TEXTILE SHOWDOWN NEAR

With March 15 the deadline in wool, representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America and American Woolens entered into eleventh hour talks. Allied with the big company operating 21 plants under CIO pacts are also twenty-odd smaller wool firms.

American Woolen wants a series of changes in contract clauses that would add up to a substantial wage cut for the workers and a separate contract for each of its plants. The company entered the talks with a club over the union's pact with the United Textile Workers, AFL, for 3,000 workers in three plants. That pact includes some concessions to the company which President Francis White of American Woolens said will "cut unit costs" and help it in against competitors. Neither the CIO nor AFL asked a raise in wages or any concessions.

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Militant Trade Unionist and Devoted Comrade

NORTH INWOOD SECTION C.P.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to

RUTH KAPLAN

and

FAY SOCAL

on the death of their father

NATHAN

who died Feb. 29, 1952

A GROUP OF FRIENDS

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1952

Page 7

Gen. Grow

(Continued From Page 3)

the peace sentiments of the American people. Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, named as the party's candidates for President and Vice-President, called on all candidates for the Democratic and Republican nominations for the country's top posts to join in their demand, not only for the prompt repudiation of his pre-war policies by the administration.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, in their letter to Truman, Taft, Eisenhower, Stassen, Adlai Stevenson and other presidential hopefuls, declared:

"We demand not only an end to such talk but even more important, an end to the policies such talk reflect. We demand that the President suspend Maj. Gen. Grow at once from office. We demand that Congress investigate at once the conduct and direction of American foreign policy by both generals and statesmen that entertains such a disastrous policy. And we demand further, if the President really wants peace as he asserts, that he do no more than talk peace, but take the first steps to achieve peace by convening a conference of the big powers to remove the danger of war and reduce the burden of armaments."

Despite the pained silence of official Washington, however, it was expected this week that the Grow diary will inevitably become the knowledge and the cause of bitter indignation of millions of American men and women.

man. It was the work of a 56-year-old very-highly placed American army officer written last year while he did the dirty work of spy in the Soviet Union.

It was only a year ago, on March 27, 1951, that the Major General wrote:

"War as soon as possible! Now!" It was on March 29, 1951 that he wrote:

"It seems to me the time is ripe for a blow this year."

THE PEOPLE of Europe have coupled this sinister timetable with the notorious Collier's Magazine "preview" of World War III, which ends with Wall Street astride their ruined continent. The exposure of this Pentagon brass-hat's secret diary has left few save the stooges for Wall Street in Europe who view this government as interested in keeping the peace.

ASK PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP).—A conference of Illinois branches of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People called on Atty. Gen. McGrath to convene a federal grand jury to investigate violence in Cairo, Ill., aimed at Negro children in white schools.

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of LABOR

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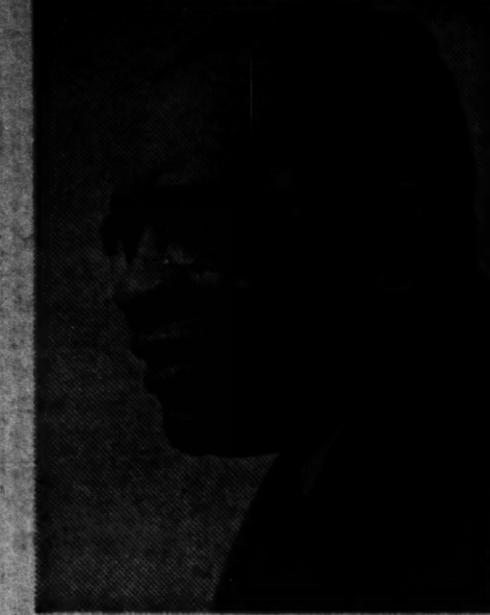
Halt Frameup Of Patterson, Churchmen Say

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, with a constituency of 2,500,000 Negro Baptists in every state in the union, has wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the Justice Department to drop the second trial of William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress.

The seventeen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing half a million Negro Methodists, as well as many trade union groups and Negro organizations, are also on record in favor of quashing Patterson's indictment.

Patterson, who recently presented a petition to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris charging U. S. Government bodies with a policy of genocidal killings and persecutions of Negro Americans, is scheduled to go on trial in Washington, D.C. on Monday.

The CRC leader was cited for "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over records of his organization to the



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

House Lobbying Committee. In his appearance before the committee, Patterson was called a "black s--- o--- b---" by Georgia Congressman Henderson Larham. The hearing broke up in an uproar.

In its resolution, passed at its meeting here, the Baptist Executive Board declared that Patterson "was cursed, set upon, humiliated and embarrassed by Congressman Lanham of Georgia."

The statement continued: "Since we are demanding justice for other peoples of the world, many of us feel that justice should start at home. The second trial, we think, and we are well founded in this thought, is a frame-up."

Ask Truman Halt Rearming Nazi Germany

Eighty-four prominent Americans called on President Truman to "halt the remilitarization of Germany" and "reverse our present policy sealed at the Lisbon Conference, and instead pursue every possible solution of the German question through negotiations."

Expressing particular concern because "it is our government which took the lead and exerted the greatest pressure to compel agreement on the creation of a West German Army and the remilitarization of Germany", the signers of the letter, which was sent to President Truman by the American Peace Crusade, declared: "From any point of view this policy of rearming and renazifying Germany is pernicious. We remember well that German rearmament after World War I led to Hitlerism, genocide and a second world war. We abhor the prospect of such a terrible repetition of history."

An immediate conference and negotiations which arrive at a peace agreement among the five major powers can guarantee a just and peaceful solution to the German question and, in truth, to all questions which threaten the peace of the world."

A halt to German rearmament will be among the key points of the Delegates National Assembly for Peace to be held in Washington April 1, which many of the signers of the open letter to President Truman, are jointly calling with the American Peace Crusade.

BUS STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO. — (FP).— Bus traffic here remained tied up following a strike by 3,500 Greyhound Lines drivers and station employees, members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees (AFL).

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Early Pennant Leanings . . .

LAST SEASON the Scoreboard picked the Dodgers and Indians to win the pennants. Haven't heard the last of it yet from Giant and Yankee fans either.

At a point pretty late in the season there was reason to feel smug about the predictions. Need we mention that the Dodgers were 13½ games ahead of the field in mid-August, clearly the runaway class of the league. (Say, how DID that fantastic finish ever happen?) In the American League, the Indians, the pre-season pick of very few, had climbed relentlessly from an early seven-game deficit into the lead in September. "You really picked them this year," several people were already telling me.

Now I'm not going to pick the winners here today. That happens in more ambitious journalistic form just before the season opens on April 15. Since a peoples' paper can't yet afford to send someone traipsing along the spring training circuit for first-hand observations, I don't know much more than you about what's going on there—except for a letter or two from a sports writer or two, and a player or two, which is still not the same as seeing for yourself. And even if we were at the training camps, you really can't go overboard on what you see in March.

So this is just to report on a preliminary "feeling" about the races. Can't help it folks, but as of now I'm leaning toward—guess who—the Dodgers and the Indians!

This will make at least one Cleveland fan I know unhappy. He tells me bitterly "Why don't you pick the Yanks for a change, and give THEM the kiss of death?"

SOME ONE DOWN at Tucson tells me that Luke Easter's knee trouble has really been helped a lot by the winter operation. It was when Luke's bat was out of the batting order that the Indians lost most heavily. And the same

well qualified informant thinks that two newcomers are going to help a lot—one, for sure, a pitcher named Sam Jones who is "going to have to get a starting spot with Lemon, Feller, Wynn and Garcia and make that staff one of the best in the game's history." The other, not so certain, is a husky socking righthanded hitting right-fielder named Jim Fridley who did a lot of extra base knocking for Dallas last year and seems to be coming fast. Anyhow, he figures a big improvement over the Sam Chapmans et al who couldn't supply that rightfield righthanded punch to go with the outfield hitting of Doby and Mitchell.

You have to go past the won and lost record to get an idea on Jones, a slim Negro righthander who won 16 and lost 13 for the badly trailing San Diego team. He lost five low score games by one run, was only soundly belted once all season, led the loop in strikeouts, shutouts, complete games, and had an earned run average of 2.76, which is something. Rogers Hornsby, who managed the flag winning Seattle team in that loop, said Jones' fast ball impressed him more than any he'd seen in years. He saw some, too.

Cleveland is much the same as last year in personnel, except for a sound Easter over a hobbled Easter and the formidable addition of a Jones, two improvements. Well, they didn't need too much more, did they? I've learned not to underestimate the Yanks, and I'm not now—but you can't point, at the moment, to any prospect of radical improvement on the ballclub. DiMaggio is gone, and the key man of key men, Phil Rizzuto, will be 34 before the season runs its course, and his dropping of 50 points in batting last year may have pointed to the road down for this intensive performer.

WELL WAIT a while and chew over some more reports before making official predictions. But I'll tell you one more "feeling"—that the St. Louis Browns are not going to finish last or even seventh, and I don't think sixth. . . . For the first time in a long while they have, in Bill Veeck, a guy who is not going to peddle away talent for a quick cash sale. Hornsby is a proven leader, and the report I have from that camp is watch for a transformation of this team around two personalities:

One, Jim Rivera, a truly outstanding centerfield prospect who does everything superlatively well (great defensively, hit .352, drove in 112, led Coast League in runs, hits, doubles and stole 33 bases).

Well, there's a lot more to talk about in the American League, like the interesting Chicago Go Sox with a year of "Go" under their belts and some help behind the bat and at third—Lou Boudreau and the Red Sox, what Houtteman and a comebacker Newhouser might do for the Tigers. . . .

As for the National League "feeling"—let's just put it this way. The Dodgers, man for man, are the best team in the league any way you look at it. They are this year and they were last year. They should have won last year and if Charles Dressen learned just a little bit they will win this year.

No offense meant to the gallant Giants.



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The Worker

Registered as second-class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 11
In 2 Sections, Section 1

26 March 16, 1952
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Conference to Map Smith Act Defense

FIGHTING MAD at the latest gutting of the Bill of Rights by Monday's decisions of the Supreme Court, but cheered by the dissents of Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, 61 delegates, members of 14 organizations with a total membership of more than 500,000 last week received their credentials to Sunday's Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

It will be held at City Center, 135 W. 55th St., in afternoon and evening session which will perfect plans for the defense of New York's 16 Smith Act victims. The afternoon session will begin at 1 p.m. and hear Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; the Honorable Vito Marcantonio; James Imbrie, retired investment banker of Lawrenceville, N. J.; John T. McManus, business manager of the National Guardian; Doxey Wilkerson, author and teacher and William L. Patterson, leader of the Negro people and national head of the Civil Rights Congress.

THE EVENING SESSION, a public one, will begin at 8 p.m. The invocation will be by the Rev. Spencer Kennard. Mrs. Charlotte Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a national organization of Negro women and Orville Lawson, international vice president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union will speak, as will Paul Robeson, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the defendants who has given 46 years to the American labor movement. Other speakers will be announced later.

Representatives of trade unions, fraternal organizations and churches seeking credentials for Sunday's conference appeared thick and fast yesterday at the conference's offices, Room 2204, 401 Broadway where the registration fee is \$2 for both sessions and \$1 for the night session. Almost all of them commented on the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Eighth Amendment providing for bail when bail concerns aliens facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

THERE WAS adverse comment, too, on the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Harold R. Medina's prison sentence for the defense attorneys at the first thought control trial at Foley Square. "The Smith Act," one delegate said, "was the opening wedge. The Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts followed. Since the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act last June 4, its decision has been getting steadily worse. Only the people can save American liberty, and they better begin to do so Sunday's conference.

Further information about registration can be had by calling 2-0000.

ARMY BREAKS ANOTHER RAIL STRIKE



Trains stand idle in the New York Central yards at Detroit in the rail strike of engineers, firemen and conductors. (Story on Page 4)

ALBANY THREATENS FARE AND RENT HIKES

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

TWO FATEFUL MEASURES—The Travia-Erwin bills and the higher fare "package"—hung ominously on the legislative hook as the 1952 session went into its final week. The legislature has moved to adjourn on March 19.

Of immediate concern to all labor and the people was the imminent enactment threat of the Travia-Erwin bills which restrict the right and penalize trade unions from engaging in independent political activity. Every section of the labor movement has swamped Capitol Hill with protests. The state CIO has warned the bi-partisan legislators it will "defy" such bills, if enacted, and would stump the state to defeat every member up for reelection this fall who voted for the bills. Similar challenges have been issued from the state AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the United Labor Action Committee.

While bi-partisan leaders were maneuvering to get the Travia-Erwin measures through the legislature before labor scored major breakthroughs in already buckling ranks of Democrats and New York City Republicans, Mayor Impellitteri and Lieut.-Gov. Frank C.

Moore continued to "master-mind" a fiscal deal which would raise the fare with or without a Transit Authority.

PRESENT PLANS call for re-establishing the Authority principle despite its apparent rejection last week. A special Transit Authority, independent of public will or interest and without depending on its fate at the polls, would mean an inevitable 25-cent fare. This is the figure that would relieve Wall Street and realty interests of paying for the cost of the transit debit service and cover operating costs. The Authority deal is really what Impellitteri and Moore is recently as last year opposed to such super-government agencies want but the identification in public mind of Authority with a 15-cent fare rise has given City Hall pre-November tremors.

Now being hatched is a temporary "compromise" to raise the fare to 17½ cents—the original figure used by Robert Moses, city construction co-ordinator.

THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY, however, is the basic perspective in the Impellitteri-Dewey "package" and it is sure to be wrapped up immediately after the fall elections.

The \$100,000,000 county real estate tax, part of the Impellitteri-Dewey package, is apparently now dead. It has been killed in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the Senate, according to reliable reports, does not intend to let it out. This phony levy, a dodge to maintain under-assessments on big property while boosting valuations for tax purposes on small homeowners and open the way to rent increases for 475,000 tenants, was defeated by the combined opposition of middle-income, low-income, tenant and petty landlord groups.

To offset this gain for the people the State Rent Commission is preparing for full decontrols on rents. Its report issued last Sunday admits this brazenly. New amendments to the rent "control" law making it easier for landlords to gouge above the 15 percent limitation are proposed in the report.

STILL WAITING for legislative action is a repeal motion by Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat, to annual the \$600,000,000 unemployment insurance steal in the Hughes-Brees law. Labor pressure, especially by the United Labor Action Committee and the UE, to force this motion out of Rules Committee has been stymied by bi-partisan lead-

ers. Austin himself, incidentally, has been less than fervent in his repeal fight.

A bill by Samuel Roman, Manhattan Assemblyman and Seymour Halpern, Queens Senator—both Republicans—to reduce the waiting period for jobless benefits from 20 weeks to 15 weeks is still in committee. Speaker Oswald D. Heck has said he was for the measure but this appears to be another clever ruse to disarm labor in the final hours of the session.

KILLED by the reactionary bi-partisan Legislature have been proposals to reapportion the state Senate and end its lily-white setup, plug loopholes in the state rent "control" act and prevent the 15 percent rent gouge spree, extend child care, welfare and teacher aid appropriations, pass anti-discrimination housing bills, and other measures that would improve social services for the people.

The March 19 adjournment date has been blasted by the American Labor Party as a "flight from responsibility" and an "abandonment of the people's business." Arthur Schutze, ALP executive secretary, in a letter to every legislator demanded that they "stay on the job" until the "pressing needs of the people" were met.

Washington Jittery Over Expose of Gen. Grow Diary

Opposition Mounting Against 8 Billion Fund to Arm Germany

See Page 3

Vow Fight for 10,000 Jobs for Negroes

By ABNER BERRY

LAST SATURDAY afternoon the Skyline Ballroom of Harlem's Hotel Theresa echoed with the problems confronting the Negro workers of Greater New York. The statistics were broken down and the generalities became detailed and as concrete as a "help wanted" sign. The leaders of the Greater New York Labor Council had organized the group's Job Action Conference for just that purpose.

The speakers came from shops and communities in the main. They showed where the campaign for 10,000 new jobs for Negro workers had to be carried. A Negro leader of the AFL Scow Captains' Union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, showed how companies hiring thousands of men handling building trades materials refused to hire Negroes.

MRS. MAY ATKINS, a Negro housewife, brought the nearly 300 delegates to their feet with a report on how her community FEPC committee had gained 30 jobs for Negroes in neighborhood stores since last August. Not only had her committee won jobs, she said, but had won the right to place posters against discrimination in more than 20 windows of merchants along upper Amsterdam Ave. and B'way. "Our campaign," she declared amid thunderous applause, "has done more than get jobs—it has helped to unite the community against Jimcrow and for civil rights."

CIO transport workers warned that unless something was done now, Negro transport workers would lose most of the jobs that will be dropped if some of the transportation schemes now proposed are carried out. The Mike Quill dictatorship in the union, the delegate said, had made it impossible to get a Negro rights resolution onto the floor of the locals. Now the Negro workers are organizing a caucus of their own, the transport worker pointed out, to protect their interests. Such a caucus in Philadelphia, he reported, had won seats on the local executive board for Negro union members against the Quill faction's opposition.

A WHITE GARMENT WORKER, member of the AFL ILGWU, challenged the speech made a week ago in the same hall by her international vice president, Charles S. Zimmerman. Zimmerman had said that there were no Negro workers—no "Negro dressmakers—just dressmakers" in his union.

The delegate pointed out that there are only two Negro cloth cutters in the union, although it takes only a few weeks to train one, and that the Negro women workers in the industry are mostly in the lowest-paid categories. She urged an organized program by the Council against the union lethargy when confronted with clothing bosses' refusal to hire Negro workers after a routine "try out" period. The bosses use the "try out period" she said to conform mechanically with the union contract and then discharge the Negro worker without fear of a struggle.

School teachers from Harlem schools advanced a program to change the ratio of Negroes employed by the Board of Education from the inequitable 500 out of 40,000. Only 10 percent of the Negroes in the school system, it was reported, are assigned outside Harlem Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

PROPOSALS were advanced from the floor for increasing the number of Negro bakers, getting more apprenticeships for Negro youth in the printing trades, getting Negro bus drivers, salesmen, office and clerks in Nassau County, curing in Africa.

where no Negroes are now hired in those categories.

Rudy Christians, chairman of the Council's jobs committee, reported that 18 jobs had been obtained in shipbuilding (paying \$30 to \$100 weekly) and more than 20 more in needle trades and commercial establishments. It was also reported that a number of jobs in aeronautics were still unfilled and that there was an expected opening for 200 brewery jobs.

Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Council, announced in his opening remarks that since last November, following the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the New York group had obtained 250 new jobs toward the goal of 10,000. Mrs. Vickie Garvin outlined the Council program industry by industry and called on the delegates to work for unity and not be provoked by the labor bureaucrats who sought to split the anti-Jimcrow movement. "We will now allow ourselves to become isolated from the Negro workers who may join the Negro Labor Committee."

THE NEGRO Labor Committee had been formed a week before out of a conference held in the same hall during which there had been heavy emphasis on red-baiting aimed especially at the Council. The Committee's proceedings were broadcast over a Voice of America network to 46 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mrs. Garvin and Guinier decried the use of the Negro people for Voice of America propaganda and Mrs. Garvin urged that "the Voice of Americans" instead make itself heard here at home for democracy.

Revels Cayton, an organizer of District 65, DPOWA, predicted that Negro workers would not support the war program which "exploited black workers in the Congo uranium mines for materials to be sent to Jimcrow atom bomb plants in the South to be made into bombs to be dropped on other colored peoples in Asia." He said Negro workers in the United States joined with their exploited colored brothers overseas in their fight for freedom and concluded: "We are crystallizing Negro power in the labor movement with the support of our white brothers, to do a job."

In addition to the job program, the conference laid plans for stepping up the collection signatures to FEPC petitions to be taken to Washington on May 15, when the national council will hold a meeting to push for FEPC legislation.

Pickets to Back Plea of Tunisians

Support to the Tunisian people in their efforts to have their case taken up by the UN Security Council was given yesterday by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace in an appeal "For World Peace and African Freedom."

To give the citizens of New York an opportunity to express this support, the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference have called for a mass picket line at the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, March 20, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

They have also urged unions, peace organizations and organizations of the Negro people to send resolutions and petitions to the U.S. French and British Delegations to the UN to demand the UN act to end off these new Negro bus drivers, salesmen, office and clerks in Nassau County, curing in Africa.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass Head '52 Peace Ticket

VINCENT HALLINAN, west coast progressive attorney and defender of civil liberties, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of New York, Negro publisher, were unanimously recommended by the candidates committee as the Progressive Party's candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively, "to carry forward the peace campaign of the Progressive Party in the 1952 elections."

The committee stated that the candidacies of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass assured American people of all political affiliations an "opportunity to cast their vote for peace and against corruption, militarism and broken promises of both Republican and Democratic parties." Noting that "millions of Americans want a peaceful alternative to the bankrupting armament race backed by both old parties," the Progressive Party's candidates committee launched the two candidacies as "the only hope for voters in all parties who want peace, prosperity and equality for all peoples."

HALLINAN, 55 is the son of Irish immigrants and a lifelong resident of California. After working his way through the University of San Francisco, where he captained the football team and was university boxing champion, Hallinan enlisted in the U.S. Navy during World War I. For 25 years he has been known as an outstanding lawyer on the West Coast, defender in celebrated criminal trials, and a crusader for reform of the courts and jury system. Most recently he has acted as attorney for Harry Bridges, militant leader of the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union. He is married and the father of six sons. He resides in Ross, California.

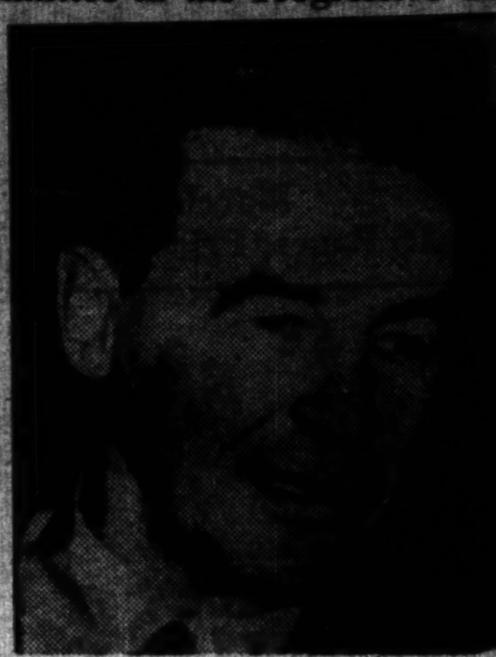
MRS. CHARLOTTA BOSS, resident of New York, is the former publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper on the West Coast, the California Eagle. For many years she has been an active leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Bass was a lifelong member of the Republican Party, but publicly broke with it in 1948. She is the first woman ever to be named for high national office by any political party since Frederick Douglass' day.

The Candidates Committee of the Progressive Party, consisting of Progressive Party leaders selected at the National Committee meeting on Jan. 20, takes great pride in announcing that it has unanimously recommended Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco as the party's candidate for the Presidency in 1952, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass of New York as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1952.

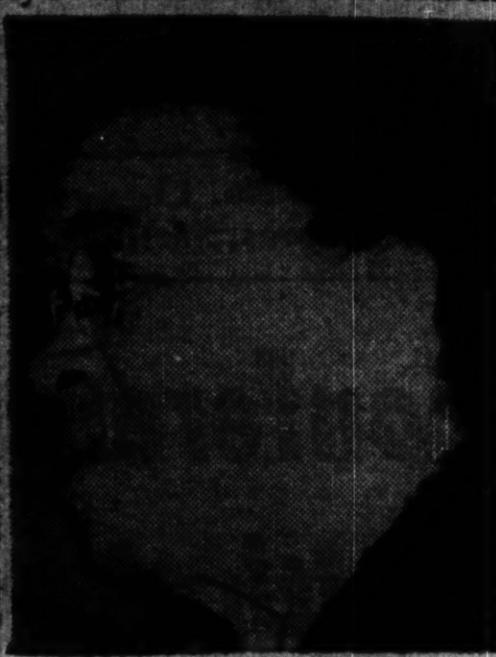
"We offer these candidates as peace candidates. We offer them as new hope to an America sick and tired of the corruption, the militarism, the segregation of and discrimination against the Negro people, and the growing unemployment that has been brought about by both Democrats and Republicans. Taft or Eisenhower in Republican Party offers no change from a Truman or his hand-picked successor in the Democratic Party. Both old parties present the same old program—more wasteful arms, higher and higher taxes, higher prices, insecurity, less civil rights, war, and the end of American freedom in a military state."

"We are confident that millions of American voters increasingly reject these twin policies of disaster, depression and inequality, and seek a positive and peaceful alternative. They have registered their increasing independence of the two old parties. They have forced the Congress to defeat the plans of the militarists to put over UMT."

"They will now have a chance



VINCENT HALLINAN



CHARLOTTA BASS

to vote for a positive policy for peace, equality and progress. The formal launching of the candidacies of Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will enable us to put peace on the ballot in every state in the Union so that every voter will have a chance to vote for peace, for security, for civil rights and for free-dom."

Seek to End Sub Drive On Press Parley Date

WE "CANNOT say we were not warned," wrote the Cleveland Plain Dealer in an editorial last week which wailed that the sudden discovery of Western Germany's re-Nazification "comes a bit late for effective action against it."

The Cleveland sheet did not say who did the warning, but readers of The Worker know the answer. This newspaper has been showing for years how the bi-partisan war politics of the nation's Big Business rulers were leading to rearming and re-Nazifying West Germany.

People are now learning of the truth of still another warning of The Worker, the warning that under the fog of phony talk about "Russian aggression," American brass is aiming to start a war against the Soviet Union.

BARING of the diary of Maj. Gen. Robert G. Crow, former U.S. Military Attaché in Moscow, has given the people a glimpse of the real intentions and thinking of those who run our government and military machine.

"War! As soon as possible! Now!" Gen. Crow wrote in his diary, which called for a sneak, underhanded attack on the Soviet Union.

How did most papers handle this shocking disclosure? They tried to cover up by shouting about the "Red thieves" who "stole" Gen. Crow's diary, as if the manner of exposure of the diary was the important thing, not what Crow wrote.

The "Voice of America" has tried to deny that Crow's views were that of the government. If this were so, why was not Crow fired, instead of being transferred to a cushy job in the Pentagon? Why do Army brass and Congressmen and other top officials rant about Crow's "indiscretion" and rule against diary-keeping, instead of getting sore about what he wrote?

Obviously, what worries them is not Crow's views, but the fact that people will get to know about them.

WE ARE DEVOTED to the job of letting the people know the truth so that Crow and his bosses shall not be able to put over their murderous war policies.

This is why it is so essential for you and every other American who wants to prevent world slaughter not only to read our paper, but to spread it.

This is one of the main purposes of the national conference of Freedom of the Press organizations, to be held in New York next weekend. These organizations have been set up in various cities, neighborhoods and among unionists, with the aim of building the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker. The conference will help to strengthen and promote these organizations.

This is the purpose, too, of our national circulation campaign, which early this week reached 17,000 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker. Readers in several states and cities are working hard to complete their goals by the date of the National Conference, which should see us close to our goal of 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

In fact, the 2,000 goal for the Daily Worker has now been reached, but we are still 5,000 short for The Worker. Let subs for both keep rolling in so that the truth about the government's policy of rebuilding world fascism, and about promoting war against those nations that have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialist tyranny, can be spread to the people.

They need this information in order to fight more effectively for peace.

Hollywood's 'Viva Zapata' Falsifies Mexican Revolution

— See Magazine Page 7

Perry Offers Negro-Labor Program

IN A TWO-PART ARTICLE, published this week, Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party, Negro Commission, sharply denounced the rightwing leaders of the AFL and the CIO for betraying the fight for Negro rights. Perry called attention to the 34 international unions—19 of them AFL affiliates—which still exclude Negro workers and the refusal of the old line leaders to take positive action against Jim Crow in their unions and in industry. Instead of anti-Jim Crow action, Perry wrote, these leaders are seeking to split the labor movement and the Negro workers.

Calling on the Negro workers and their white allies to resist all attempts to split them, Perry declared:

"What is required is the full recognition that there is no contradiction between Negro workers in steel, auto, needle trades and the Negro workers in the UE, Fur or District 65."

THE FOLLOWING program,

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PETTIS PERRY

Perry suggested, is one on which "the broadest unity between the Negro workers, first of all, and unity between Negro workers and white workers" could be attained:

1. One hundred thousand jobs for Negro workers by May 15.

2. Special job campaign for Negro youth who have neither job experience nor in many cases technical skill. The question of apprenticeship training as a key part of this for Negro youth.

4. A mass campaign to convince every union in negotiating contracts to insert an FEPC clause in their contract making this as binding a clause on shops even to the point of strike action if necessary to enforce such clause.

5. The slogan should be: Not a cent, not one red cent to any company, contractor, association or

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(Upholstery)

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UPHOLSTERY

UPHOLSTERY</p

Jersey Shop Talk

[NOTE: Here's a new Jersey Worker feature, "Shop Talk." We invite your comments, criticism and stories about things big or small that are going on in your department, local or shop. We think the shop news will be of interest to all our readers, especially the trade unionists.]

THE three-week-old lockout at Westinghouse in Trenton is turning into a full-scale attempt to break the union, Local 443, United Electrical Workers... last week it looked as though management agreed to talk over differences, but a second lockout followed, the union reports, that was "an out-and-out repudiation of the company's agreement..."

An overflow meeting last Sunday turned a management ultimatum down 5-1. President Betty Henken both members and non-members voted "to refuse to sell out their rights..."

Our old correspondent, G. M. Joe, sends in some inside dope on the recent shop committee elections in the UAW-CIO local at GM Linden... Rank-and-filers replaced all committeemen who support the local administration headed by Fred Ascough and Cobey Smith... Some of the new committeemen concede that they don't know what a grievance pad looks like, but they swear they can do better than the phonies who were in office... major issue was speedup and deteriorating working conditions with the local leaders doing nothing about it... general elections are in May.

Another big issue was the leadership's collusion with the company last year in attacking four peace advocates who had outstanding records in the shop in fighting to unite the membership against the corporation... Committeeman Sigmund Swiontowski of Body shop and Earl Stutzman of chassis, trial witnesses against the four defendants, were both defeated.

Now that frameup case against Calvin DeFilippis has been

thrown out of court, the movement in the shop for reinstatement in the four should really pick up steam.

Looks like management tosses stools aside when they've done their dirty work... Eddie Plonski, trial committee chairman, was fired for his alleged part in a thieving syndicate in the plant—just three days after the membership meeting (with 17 present) upheld the expulsion of the peace fighters... and Committeeman Dominick Saragino, witness against the four, was fired, charged with stealing glove compartment locks.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Paterson area, including most of Passaic and Bergen counties, climbed to 21,200 from December to February. Heaviest layoffs in textile and needle industries... more than 4,500 workers were involved at Singer's Elizabeth plant last week in that sitdown protesting layoff of the chief steward. Wage talks under way affecting some 20,000 employees of N. J. Bell Telephone and 4,500 of Public Service Electric & Gas.

JAMES McLEISH, District 4, president of UE (Ind.) last week called for a joint Labor Lobby in a letter to all CIO, AFL and independent unions in New Jersey. He asked for united action at the State House, together with CIO on its March 24th mass lobby in Trenton.

Report on Strike

The recent strike by social workers in the Newark area is discussed in the current (March) issue of "Jewish Life." A detailed account was written by Samuel Cohen.



CALVIN DEFILIPPIS

Hails Dismissal Of 'Sedition' Indictment

"Dismissal of the sedition indictment against Calvin DeFilippis by Union County Judge Edward McGrath scores another victory over those who would hack away at the Bill of Rights particularly the right to speak for peace," said Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of New Jersey Civil Rights Congress.

DeFilippis, auto worker, veteran of World War II, was beaten and ejected from the GM plant in Linden, N. J., on July 31, 1950 for his advocacy of peace. After he brought charges of assault and battery against his assailants, they brought countercharges of subversion against DeFilippis.

DeFilippis was accused of advocating non-enlistment in the armed forces at a public meeting where more than 5 persons were present. The judge ruled that there was no proof of such advocacy, that there was no meeting and that the discussion referred to was at the work bench which is not a public place. DeFilippis has denied that he ever made any such statements. It was unnecessary for him to take the stand since the judge threw out the case immediately after the state presented its witnesses.

DeFilippis was fired Aug. 1950 when the charges were brought. He is going to ask for reinstatement in the plant.

This is the fifteenth case brought under this sedition statute and won throughout New Jersey.

ASK OPEN HEARINGS ON TERROR AGAINST NEGROES

TRENTON.—A petition listing cumulative evidence of police murder and brutality aimed at the Negro people in New Jersey was presented Monday to Governor Driscoll and the State Legislature with a demand for an open legislative hearing and prosecution of all guilty officials.

The delegates—Santo Bevacqua, Local 140, Fur Workers; William Wallace, executive secretary, District 4, U. E.; Rev. William Randall, assistant pastor of the First Trinity Baptist Church of Newark and Mary Adams Taylor, Essex County Secretary, Civil Rights Congress—left the petition for the Governor with his secretary. Copies had previously been mailed to every member of the Legislature.

The delegation also called upon Speaker of the Assembly Lawrence A. Cavinato of Bergen and Minority Leader James C. Jamison of Warren. Both promised to discuss the petition in their respective majority and minority caucuses.

Police treatment of the Negro

WOMEN GET 1,500 TO SIGN FOR 'NO-WAR' PACT

NEWARK.—It was a cold, a peaceful settlement by the world's major powers. Fifteen hundred women and men signed the appeal for "our government to meet with the other major powers, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China to negotiate an agreement that will assure world peace." Fifty people asked for more information about helping out in further actions of the sponsoring group, the N. J. Women's Council for Peace.

The women canvassers, wearing bright spring flowers and Women for Peace sashes, set up tables at busy corners with placards, leaflets, and giant peace doves. Each group included Negroes and white women.

The overwhelming majority of the shoppers passing by during the two hours the tables were up eagerly signed the petitions.

One elderly Negro woman explained that she could not write, but wanted the canvasser to sign for her. Then she asked, "Let me just touch the pencil. Then I'll really feel I did something."

Another woman, after she had signed, leaned over and kissed the canvasser, saying "Thank you—I should be out here with you."

At one table, a male heckler began shouting that "these people don't know what they're signing." The canvasser suggested, "Why don't you read it to them, then?" As a crowd collected, the man sneeringly, in a loud voice, began to read the petition.

When he finished the public reading, everyone who had gathered around signed the petition—including the heckler.

Two men at another booth said they agreed with the petition, but were "not signing anything these days." But they walked away reading the women's leaflet. And in a few minutes they were back, reaching for the pencils with a brief. "O.K., we'll both sign."

The leaflet called for peace in Korea; children in schools, not in uniforms; housing, not arms appropriations; lower taxes and prices, not war profiteers; full rights, not terror, for the Negro people; in a world of peace and plenty.

Elsewhere in the state also the petition campaign for a pact of peace by the five great powers is forging ahead.

Four peace fighters got 150 signatures in an hour at the Englishtown market. In Farmingdale, 70 persons attending a meeting at the Jewish Community Center put their names down. One hundred names were secured at a concert in Lakewood.

Students Hear Claudia Jones

Over 175 students heard Claudia Jones, Smith Act defendant, speak on the Negro peoples' document "We Charge Genocide" at Yugoslav Hall last Friday.

The Negro history celebration was sponsored by the New York Student division of the New York Labor Youth League to spur the sale of the historic document on the campuses.

The pageant "Star of Liberty" written by Roosevelt Ward, Jr., was presented. Ward is appealing a draft evasion frameup conviction in Louisiana.

NOTABLES TO SPEAK AT CIVIL LIBERTIES MEETING

NEWARK.—The entry of new liberal, middle-of-the-road forces into the fight to beat back the attacks on the freedom of the American people is indicated in the list of speakers for the public meeting on the Status of Civil Liberties in the U. S. Today, sponsored by the Joint Council for Civil Rights at the West Side High School Auditorium Monday, March 17 at 8 p.m. sharp.

Elmer Rice, prominent playwright, will speak on the topic "Freedom to Act and to Earn." Rice is one of the leaders in the entertainment field who has fought

back against the smear campaign of Red Channels.

"The Negro and Civil Liberties" is the subject which Adam Clayton Powell, Congressman from New York, will discuss.

Francis Biddle, former U. S. Attorney General, will talk on "Our Growing Fear of Freedom," which is also the subject of his recent book.

The West Side High School is at South Orange Ave. and 14th Street in Newark. Arthur Chapin is president of the Essex County Joint Council for Civil Rights, which unites 80 community groups.

Bulletin Readers Hail Douglas' Stand

PHILADELPHIA. — Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' call for an end to the military policy that dominates the government's approach to world affairs has won an enthusiastic response from Philadelphians.

Among the dozens of national figures who addressed last week's Evening Bulletin Forum, Douglas was the only one who in any way challenged the administration's warlike policies abroad and the resultant attack on civil liberties at home.

REFLECTING the deep-rooted

longing for peace existing throughout the nation, Bulletin readers in letters to the editor hailed Douglas' stand and even proposed him as a possible presidential candidate.

The Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly, in a front page article, emphasized his call for an end to "color discrimination" and even hailed his speech as "great."

In a special column headed "Impressions of Bulletin Forum," most of the letters hailed Douglas' stand. None of the other letters opposed his plea for a peaceful

political settlement with People's China and throughout Asia and Africa, and for a return to free speech and civil liberties at home.

THREE CHEERS for The Bulletin Forum presentation of Justice William Douglas," wrote David S. Ritchie. . . . "Here is a speech to bring encouragement to millions at home and abroad—millions who long for peace and who know the only way to peace is by way of humanitarian welfare programs and simple justice.

"I nominate Justice Douglas for United States President! How his election would electrify the world with hope!

MRS. LEAH KIVNIK wrote in the Bulletin:

"We heard the speech of Justice Wm. O. Douglas and we wonder why we can't have a man like that for our President. It would be a blessing for our country and its people and for the world. I

had to write to you and thank you for we don't often hear people like this, nowadays.

Renee R. Goldstein's letter declares: "All that he (Douglas) said was clear and thought-provoking, especially the reference to the curtailment of freedom of speech and thought in this country today."

DERK BODDE writes: "Justice Douglas is one of the very few men in government who dares to give the American people the unvarnished truth about what is happening in our country today and the effect this is having on peoples abroad."

The dozens of speakers at the Bulletin Forum whom the letter writers ignored in hailing Douglas ranged from Senator Estes Kefauver, presidential aspirant, to Charles E. Wilson, Director, Defense Mobilization, and W. Averell Harriman, Director for Mutual Security.



WM. O. DOUGLAS

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace
Action

New Hate Attacks at Schools Hit

PHILADELPHIA.—Shortly after the Olney area synagogue-bombers were punished March 3, arsonists set fire to another Catholic school, and Nazi swastikas were found painted on a public school. Earlier unsolved attacks in Philadelphia's wave of war-inspired violence include: fire-bombs smouldering in February at a synagogue and a Pennsylvania suburban station, in West Philadelphia, and at the Olney High School.

Panels on every aspect of the demand for peace will be conducted by nationally known experts.

Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade will make the keynote address in the morning session. Alpheus Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs will lead a panel on "The Negro People and a World Peace Pact." The Philadelphia Women for Peace will cooperate in the panel on "Economic Security and a World Peace Pact" scheduled for the afternoon session.

The evening session will feature the great documentary film "Peace Will Win."

The sponsors announce that visitors to the conference are invited to attend.

WOMEN FOR PEACE last week began circulating petitions calling on Congressmen to "do everything possible to stop further bloodshed and to speed up the negotiations for immediate peace in Korea... use your influence in Congress for a meeting of the heads of the major powers of the world—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China—to work out disarmament and a peace agreement to remove world tensions."

DR. W. E. DuBOIS will speak on March 27th at the Christian Street Branch YMCA chapter of the International Emblem Club, it has been announced by president of the club, Harold L. Pilgrim.

THIS IS YOUR PAPER. Write for it! Send items for this column, or any news from your shop or community to Box 5544, Kingessing Station, Philadelphia, 43.

6,000 Miners Strike

LANSFORD.—In support of the fight over a job-rating of a mine with 29 years' seniority, 6,000 miners at the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company's diggings in the Panther Valley anthracite area remained on strike for eight days. The strike began Feb. 25.

Penna. Progressives File Presidential Peace Slate

HARRISBURG.—Nominating petitions to assure a presidential peace slate on the Pennsylvania ballot for the 1952 elections were filed here Monday by the Progressive Party. The petitions contained 9,089 names, well over the legal requirement of 7,846 for

president, vice-president and U. S. Senator, according to Zalmon H. Garfield, Progressive Party state director.

In addition, petitions with 1,706 names were filed to nominate David B. Widamen, Negro trade unionist, for Congressman from Philadelphia's fourth Congressional district.

Previously, the Progressives had filed nominating papers for two legislative candidates from South Philadelphia's First Legislative District.

The final Progressive Party presidential ticket is expected to be Vincent Hallahan, west coast attorney, for president, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Negro newspaper publisher, for vice-president. Both have been named by the Progressive Party National Nominating Committee.

Meanwhile, "guarantor candidates" for the two posts, to assure a line on the ballot in time for the March 10 deadline for filing are Elmer Benson and William Hamlet. Their names are expected to be replaced by the national selection later this month.

Miss Elizabeth P. Frazier of Philadelphia was nominated for U. S. Senator.

Garfield said the petitions had been welcomed by the public wherever circulated, and that many indications had been given by individuals of their desire for constructive peace candidates as an alternative to the war policy of both old parties.

Miss Thelma Dale, associate director of the Progressive Party of Philadelphia, said that Mr. Widamen's candidacy for Congress represents a continuing demand on the part of the Negro people in Philadelphia for Congressional representation.

Miss Dale announced that the failure of the Democratic and Republican parties to nominate a Negro candidate from the Fourth District has led a number of trade union, community and other figures to support Mr. Widamen's candidacy.

Race Violence

An Editorial

A U. S. MAJOR GENERAL'S diary, calling for immediate A-bomb attacks on the Soviet Union, has horrified the world.

However, the Philadelphia Inquirer calls the genocidal war plans that the general's diary exposed—"juvenile."

"Juvenile delinquency" is likewise the approach that prevails in ruling circles about Philadelphia's arsonists and fire-bombers who have attacked synagogues, Catholic and public schools.

IN BOTH CASES, the "juvenile" approach is a whitewash. The source of both is the "ominous trend of intolerance," and the military policy that dominates our government's approach to world affairs, at Supreme Court Justice Douglas' assault her last week.

No 'Kid Stuff'

denied the repression of civil liberties bred by war hysteria.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of Philadelphians responded enthusiastically to Justice Douglas' peace and civil rights appeal. They can be united, Negro and white, Jew and Gentile, regardless of political differences, to call a halt to the campaign of fascist force and violence in Philadelphia.

Next Thursday's Civil Rights Congress meeting at the Academy of Music can serve to spearhead such a movement.

WINS POLL

BESSEMER, Ala. (FP)—Local 121, Int'l. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, retained its bargaining rights in an NLRB election conducted among workers at two iron ore mines of Republic Steel Co. here.

4th Hosiery Shutdown

READING.—With the closing down of the Industrial Hosiery Mills of Shillington, 70 hosiery workers will be thrown out of work here. This is the fourth plant in the Reading area to close down within six weeks. The president of the company said the closing was due to "conditions in the hosiery industry."

DETROIT WORKERS DEFEND VICTIMS OF UN-AMERICANS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

THE KU KLUX KLAN and Black Legion elements sought to play their murderous role again here when the Un-American Committee in its witchhunt here called them out of the hiding by appeals that "loyal Americans should throw all Communists out of the plants." The quote is from a statement repeated several times by Rep. D. L. Jackson (Rep-Cal.) and in a speech in Flint during the witchhunt by Rep. C. E. Pot-



PETTIS PERRY

Perry Offers Negro-Labor Program

IN A TWO-PART ARTICLE, published this week, Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, sharply denounced the rightwing leaders of the AFL and the CIO for betraying the fight for Negro rights. Perry called attention to the 34 international unions—19 of them AFL affiliates—which still exclude Negro workers and the refusal of the old line leaders to take positive action against Jimcrow in their unions and in industry. Instead of anti-Jimcrow action, Perry wrote, these leaders are seeking to split the labor movement and the Negro workers.

Calling on the Negro workers and their white allies to resist all attempts to split them, Perry declared:

"What is required is the full recognition that there is no contradiction between Negro workers in steel, auto, needle trades and the Negro workers in the UE, Fur or District 65."

THE FOLLOWING program, Perry suggested, is one on which "the broadest unity between the Negro workers, first of all, and unity between Negro workers and white workers" could be attained:

1. One hundred thousand jobs for Negro workers by May 15.

2. Special job campaign for Negro youth who have neither job experience nor in many cases technical skill. The question of apprenticeship training as a key part of this for Negro youth.

4. A mass campaign to convince every union in negotiating contracts to insert an FEPC clause in their contract making this as binding a clause on shops even to the point of strike action if necessary to enforce such clause.

5. The slogan should be: Not a cent, not one red cent to any company, contractor, association or concern of any public money in loans or otherwise to be given where there is discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

6. That every municipality, every county, state, as well as the national government, pass FEPC laws or that such action be taken as executive measures which would likewise cover every governmental department.

ter (Rep-Mich) both members of the Committee.

The KKK and Black Legion needed no further signal. The target had been previously laid out. Stoolpigeons Baldwin FBI agent; Walter Dunne, county jail guard; Wayne Salisbury, state police spy, Richard O'Haire, Burns detective and Lee Romano, \$200 a week UAW organizer all came to the witness stand and read out names from typed lists handed them and rehearsed by them with the FBI in the Committee's anteroom.

THE PRESS, led by the Hearst Detroit Times, published in full the names and addresses and plants of the workers fingered by the stoolies.

At the American Metal plant a group of about a dozen came down into a department where John Chervney, a Navy veteran was working with one more worker. The group carried a rope and one member hollered "I am from Georgia, Woods' state, I'll show you how we do it there." Chervney was led to the company's office.

At Chrysler Jefferson plant, Van Brooks, Negro shop leader, found a rope in the shape of a noose hung over his work bench and in the wash room near him a chalked up sign that read, "Get the n----."

KKK epithets were on the effigy found in the Chrysler plant where Van Brooks works.

In the Plastic building at Ford Rouge plant on midnights two effigies of Ed Lock, white worker and Jimmy Simmons, Negro worker were hung from a beam.

In Midland Steel Herman Burt, a Negro worker, heard the KKK cry of "lynch that n----." At Cadillac plant, Russ Kitto, a white worker, was made the target by the same gangs.

A white worker at Fred Fisch, GM Transmission plant, was ousted by company trick and forced to leave the plant.

IN ALL CASES company supervision and plant guards stood by and allowed the KKK to operate.

Photographers and reporters stood at plant gates waiting for the actual lynching to take place. In cases of Negro workers Van Brooks and Herman Burt, photographers, were parked at the gates waiting a signal to run into the plants for photographs.

When John Chervney made a dramatic appearance before the Un-American Committee the day after he was a hostile witness and started to tell of his own experience and others, the answer he got from Committee chairman Woods was that, "I don't believe it." Woods was the one who said in Washington that:

"The Ku Klux Klan is an old American custom like illegal whiskey making." So it is no wonder that he "did not believe" Chervney, the young Navy Vet.

THE KKK moved openly. Only the Black Legion and the KKK would threaten to throw a Negro worker like Herman Burt at Midland Steel into a huge tank of boiling acid used to clean the grease off the frames of the cars.

And when Burt stood his ground and the KKKer was laid out cold on the floor. Workers booted out the other would-be killers.

The next day 300 workers escorted Burt to and from work. At the union meeting two days later the vote was unanimous to protect him and if anyone touched him the union was to take care of him.

The fight-back movement which has reached the ranks of the auto workers got its start by the brilliant fight against the Un-Americans by the leaders of the Negro liberation movement the first week the UMT.

They will now have a chance

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass Head '52 Peace Ticket

VINCENT HALLINAN, west coast progressive attorney and defender of civil liberties, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of New York, Negro publisher, were unanimously recommended by the candidates committee as the Progressive Party's candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively, "to carry forward the peace campaign of the Progressive Party in the 1952 elections."

The committee stated that the candidacies of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass assured American people of all political affiliations an "opportunity to cast their vote for peace and against corruption, militarism and broken promises of both Republican and Democratic parties." Noting that "millions of Americans want a peaceful alternative to the bankrupting armament race backed by both old parties," the Progressive Party's candidates committee launched the two candidacies as "the only hope for voters in all parties who want peace, prosperity and equality for all peoples."

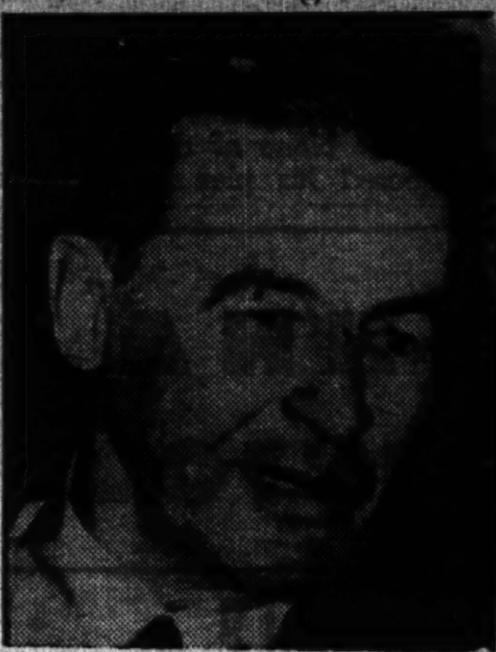
HALLINAN, 55 is the son of Irish immigrants and a lifelong resident of California. After working his way through the University of San Francisco, where he captained the football team and was university boxing champion, Hallinan enlisted in the U. S. Navy during World War I. For 25 years he has been known as an outstanding lawyer on the West Coast, defender in celebrated criminal trials, and a crusader for reform of the courts and jury system. Most recently he has acted as attorney for Harry Bridges, militant leader of the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union. He is married and the father of six sons. He resides in Ross, California.

MRS. CHARLOTTA ROSS, resident of New York, is the former publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper on the West Coast, the California Eagle. For many years she has been an active leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Bass was a lifelong member of the Republican Party, but publicly broke with it in 1948. She is the first woman ever to be named for high national office by any political party since Frederick Douglass' day.

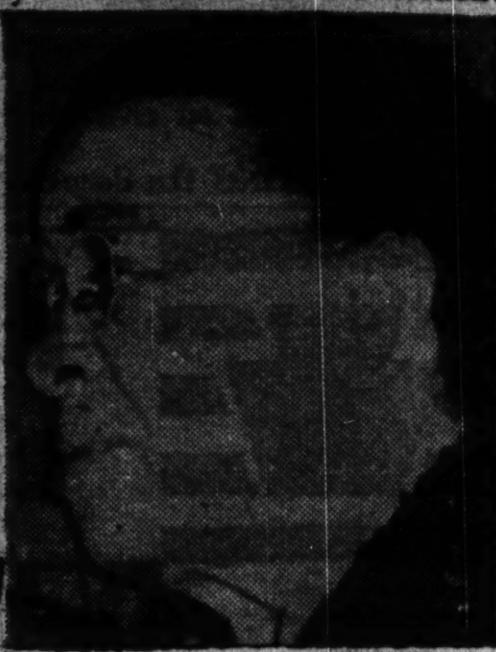
The Candidates Committee of the Progressive Party, consisting of Progressive Party leaders selected at the National Committee meeting on Jan. 20, takes great pride in announcing that it has unanimously recommended Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco as the party's candidate for the Presidency in 1952, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass of New York as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1952.

"We offer these candidates as peace candidates. We offer them as new hope to an America sick and tired of the corruption, the militarism, the segregation of and discrimination against the Negro people, and the growing unemployment that has been brought about by both Democrats and Republicans. Taft or Eisenhower in Republican Party offers no change from a Truman or his hand-picked successor in the Democratic Party. Both old parties present the same old program—more wasteful arms, higher and higher taxes, higher prices, insecurity, less civil rights, war, and the end of American freedom in a military state.

"We are confident that millions of American voters increasingly reject these twin policies of disaster, depression and inequality, and seek a positive and peaceful alternative. They have registered their increasing independence of the two old parties. They have forced the Congress to defeat the leaders of the Negro liberation



VINCENT HALLINAN



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS

to vote for a positive policy for peace, equality and progress. The formal launching of the candidacies of Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will enable us to put peace on the ballot in 1952. We will carry the

fight to place our candidates on the ballot in every state in the Union so that every voter will have a chance to vote for peace, for security, for civil rights and for freedom."

Seek to End Sub Drive On Press Parley Date

WE "CANNOT say we were not warned," wrote the Cleveland Plain Dealer in an editorial last week which wailed that the sudden discovery of Western Germany's re-Nazification "comes a bit late for effective action against it."

The Cleveland sheet did not say who did the warning, but readers of The Worker know the answer. This newspaper has been showing for years how the bi-partisan war politics of the nation's Big Business rulers were leading to rearming and re-Nazifying West Germany.

People are now learning of the truth of still another warning of The Worker, the warning that under the fog of phony talk about "Russian aggression," American brass is aiming to start a war against the Soviet Union.

BARING of the diary of Maj. Gen. Robert Grow, former U. S. Military Attaché in Moscow, has given the people a glimpse of the real intentions and thinking of those who run our government and military machine.

"War! As soon as possible! Now!" Gen. Grow wrote in his diary, which called for a sneak, underhanded attack on the Soviet Union.

How did most papers handle this shocking disclosure? They tried to cover up by shouting about the "Red thieves" who "stole" Gen. Grow's diary, as if the manner of exposure of the diary was the important thing, not what Grow wrote.

The "Voice of America" has tried to deny that Grow's views were that of the government. If this were so, why was not Grow fired, instead of being transferred to a cushy job in the Pentagon? Why do Army brass and Congressmen and other top officials rant about Grow's "indiscretion" and rule against diary-keeping, instead of getting sore about what he wrote?

Obviously, what worries them is not Grow's views, but the fact that people will get to know about them.

WE ARE DEVOTED to the job of letting the people know the truth so that Grow and his bosses shall not be able to put over their murderous war policies.

This is why it is so essential for you and every other American who wants to prevent world slaughter not only to read our paper, but to spread it.

This is one of the main purposes of the national conference of Freedom of the Press organizations, to be held in New York next weekend. These organizations have been set up in various cities, neighborhoods and among unionists, with the aim of building the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker. The conference will help to strengthen and promote these organizations.

This is the purpose, too, of our national circulation campaign, which early this week reached 17,000 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker. Readers in several states and cities are working hard to complete their goals by the date of the National Conference, which should see us close to our goal of 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

In fact, the 2,000 goal for the Daily Worker has now been reached, but we are still 5,000 short for The Worker. Let subs for both keep rolling in so that the truth about the government's policy of rebuilding world fascism, and about promoting war against those nations that have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialist tyranny, can be spread to the people.

They need this information in order to fight more effectively for peace.

Hollywood's 'Viva Zapata' Falsifies Mexican Revolution

See Magazine Page 7

How Mine, Mill Unionists Balked Anti-Negro Raiders

BESSEMER, Ala.

By a Special Correspondent

I AM ENCLOSING a couple of clippings from the Birmingham Post and News. As you can see, the United Steelworkers (CIO) have come to the conclusion that bullets are better ammunition than ballots in their so-called "anti-communist" campaign. The police are apparently cooperating with the Steelworkers. Or vice-versa. At any rate, the Steelworkers, the police, and the big steel corporations are all following the same line in regards to the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (MMSW). Here are a few background facts: Several weeks ago MMSW carried through a campaign in the Tennessee Coal & Iron mines (TCI is a division of U. S. Steel) to regain some of the ground it had lost to the CIO Steelworkers in raids by that union. The Steelworkers answered with tactics reminiscent of the worst anti-labor violence by big business in pre-Wagner Act days.

1) They broke into the MMSW office one night and wrecked typewriters and a mimeograph machine. Afterwards, the MMSW office had to be protected by armed union-trade guards.

2) They threw a brick through the MMSW office window.

3) They threw a stink bomb into the MMSW office.

4) They threw dynamite at the house of one of the MMSW organizers.

5) They telephoned the MMSW once and threatened the lives of the wives of MMSW organizers.

6) They made threats of violence against all who voted for MMSW once the campaign was over.

7) When MMSW had some campaign leaflets printed, a member of USA (CIO United Steelworkers of America) picked them up at the printer's under the pretext that he had been sent by the MMSW.

8) On the eve of the NLRB election, the USA placed a truck with a loudspeaker in front of the MMSW office. The truck announced: "Here is the office of the Communist Party of Alabama."

9) Anti-Communism and white supremacy poison were the two main arguments used by the Steelworkers. The USA campaign among the white workers denounced the MMSW for having won benefits for a few of the Negro workers, but—so said the USA—not for the white workers.

[The figure for the number of people involved given in the newspaper stories is probably not accurate. There are several different stories being told, but the total number involved was probably 15 or 20. The number of shots supposed to have been fired—70—is close to the truth.]

[The clipping shows a headline across the front page of the Birmingham Post-Herald of Feb. 23 saying "Bessemer Unions Wage Gun Battle," alleging that 50 men were involved in the gun-battle shortly before the scheduled election in the Republic Steel mines. The story said "men shot at each other from behind cars, trees and embankments. In the battle, according to the story, John Harper a United Steelworkers organizer suffered a gunshot wound and was taken to a hospital. The story also reports the arrest on charges of "assault with intent to kill" of a number of MMSW members among them Asbury Howard, Negro leader and regional director of the union. The story also concedes that the MMSW men left the Republic mine in a car "were followed by steelworkers in other cars and forced to the curb" and "that's when the shooting started."]

THE USA-COMPANY terror-



This is one of the four cars in which 12 members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were riding when they were ambushed and shot at in Jonesboro, a suburb of Bessemer, Alabama, by 35 CIO Steelworkers Union partisans. After pleading unsuccessfully with the Steel officials not to provoke bloodshed, the Mine-Mill men—several of whom were Negroes—fought back and the attackers fled after 10 minutes. Notice the holes in the loud speakers and windows and the chipped glass where shotgun pellets hit the windshield.



After the battle, Bessemer leaders of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union survey the scene at Jonesboro, Alabama, after a battle in which 12 members of the union routed 35 CIO Steel Union attackers. From left to right: Mine-Mill Regional Director Asbury Howard, Co-director Horace White, and B. O. Acker, president of Mine-Mill's Republic Local 121. Mine-Mill won the battle. It also won the election which came four days later at the Spaulding and Edwards mines of Republic Steel Co.

ism had its effect, and MMSW lost this campaign. Less workers voted for MMSW than had signed pledge cards before the election.

Balloting in another NLRB election was concluded Feb. 28. Here the question was whether MMSW or USA should represent the workers at Republic Steel's Edwards and Spaulding mines. MMSW won by a margin of 14 votes.

Again, tactics similar to those described above were followed by the USA. The climax was the gun battle described in the enclosed clippings, which began when members of USA began shooting at the MMSW loudspeaker and at cars driven by MMSW members.

★

IMMEDIATELY after the shooting, the USA swore out warrants against three local and international officers of the MMSW, charging assault with intent to murder. The three arrested were Bruce O. Acker, Jr., chairman of MMSW Local 121; R. Horace White and Asbury Howard, both international representatives. All three are now free under \$500 bonds, and their trial has been set for March 17.

A warrant was later sworn out against Alton Lawrence, district

executive board member of MMSW. Lawrence, too, was charged with assault with intent to murder—though he was not even present at the shooting—and was placed under \$500 bond.

Asbury Howard is a member of the executive board of the National Negro Labor Council. During the last few weeks, he has headed up the movement to prosecute Rupert Lee Coleman, for raping a 12-year-old Negro girl on Feb. 2. Coleman is assistant mine foreman at Edwards mine—one of the mines involved in the election. Neither the USA, nor any of its officers, has yet spoken out publicly to denounce this crime.

★

ZACK BURTON, another Negro trade unionist, W. H. Brackner and Boobie Duncan—all MMSW members—have been charged with disorderly conduct and discharging fire arms within the Bessemer city limits. All are free under \$100 bonds.

The USA has also sworn out warrants against William Lee and Acker, MMSW members, charging them with breach of the peace.

Only three members of the USA were arrested—and they charged with disorderly conduct and discharging firearms within

Ask Truman Halt Rearming Nazi Germany

Eighty-four prominent Americans called on President Truman to "halt the remilitarization of Germany" and "reverse our present policy sealed at the Lisbon Conference, and instead pursue every possible solution of the German question through negotiations."

Expressing particular concern because "it is our government which took the lead and exerted the greatest pressure to compel agreement on the creation of a West German Army and the remilitarization of Germany," the signers of the letter, which was sent to President Truman by the American Peace Crusade, declared: "From any point of view this policy of rearming and renazifying Germany is pernicious. We remember well that German rearmament after World War I led to Hitlerism, genocide and a second world war. We abhor the prospect of such a terrible repetition of history."

"An immediate conference and negotiations which arrive at a peace agreement among the five major powers can guarantee a just and peaceful solution to the German question and, in truth, to all questions which threaten the peace of the world."

A halt to German rearmament will be among the key points of the Delegates National Assembly for Peace to be held in Washington April 1, which many of the signers of the open letter to President Truman, are jointly calling with the American Peace Crusade.

SIGNERS

Among the signers of the Open Letter were: Dr. Robert Morss Lovett; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Honorary Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Ret) of Utah; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Judith Boudon, New York; Dr. Clementina J. Pacione, chairman of the American Women for Peace; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action; Paul Robeson; Scott Nearing; Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, and co-Chairman of Illinois Assembly, APC.

Prof. Irwin Panofsky, art historian, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hugh Bryon, Pres. National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College; Ernest DeMaio, Pres. District Council 18, UE, Chicago; James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, chairman, Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Prof. Anatol Rapport, Prof. of Mathematical Biology, University of Chicago; Dr. Willard B. Ransom, Pres. Indiana State NAACP; Anton Refrigier; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, educator; Alvin Christman, Pres. Eastern Division Farmers Union, Centerport, Pa.; Lucy Brown; Rev. George Lyman Paine, Boston; Dashiell Hammett; Dr. James A. Dombrowski, treasurer of Southern Conference, Educational Fund, New Orleans; Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director, APC; Arthur Huff Fawcett, educator, Philadelphia; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Emeritus of sociology, New York University; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Stephen H. Friedman, pastor, First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles; Dr. Willard Uphaus, Co-Director, APC; Rockwell Kent, An

Sibley Professor, New York, and Christopher J. France, Providence, R. I. Recurring in the following columns are other names of signers.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Halt Frameup Of Patterson, Churchmen Say

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, with a constituency of 2,500,000 Negro Baptists in every state in the union, has wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the Justice Department to drop the second trial of William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress.

The seventeen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing half a million Negro Methodists, as well as many trade union groups and Negro organizations, are also on record in favor of quashing Patterson's indictment.

Patterson, who recently presented a petition to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris charging U. S. Government bodies with a policy of genocidal killings and persecutions of Negro Americans, is scheduled to go on trial in Washington, D.C. on Monday.

The CRC leader was cited for "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over records of his organization to the House Lobbying Committee. In his appearance before the committee, Patterson was called a "black s . . . o . . . b . . ." by Georgia Congressman Henderson Latham. The hearing broke up in an uproar.

In its resolution, passed at its meeting here, the Baptist Executive Board declared that Patterson "was cursed, set upon, humiliated and embarrassed by Congressman Latham of Georgia."

The statement continued: "Since we are demanding justice for other peoples of the world, many of us feel that justice should start at home. The second trial, we think, and we are well founded in this thought, is a frame-up."

Pickets to Back Plea of Tunisians

Support to the Tunisian people in their efforts to have their case taken up by the UN Security Council was given yesterday by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace in an appeal "For World Peace and African Freedom."

To give the citizens of New York an opportunity to express this support, the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference have called for a mass picket line at the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, March 20, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

They have also urged unions, peace organizations and organizations of the Negro people to send resolutions and petitions to the U. S., French and British Delegations to the UN to demand the UN act to ward off these new threats to peace which are occurring in Africa.

Speaks in Phila.

Fare Fight Exposes PTC \$\$ Scandal

PHILADELPHIA. — The city's fight against the Philadelphia Transportation Co.'s demand for still another fare increase this time from 13 1/3 to 15 cents, has exposed one of the most scandalous steals in the city's history.

This exposure involves the \$2,000,000 per year payoff to the old "underlier" interests who have been milking the trolley-riding public for years.

In the old horse car days, the "underliers" stole street car franchises from the people. Today, these franchises are represented by bondholders. The bondholders have been getting a juicy six percent on their bonds, a total of \$2,000,000 yearly. The company is obligated only to pay three percent if the transit system doesn't earn enough, but they have been getting their six percent year-in, year-out regardless of the company's earnings.

SO, ANY WAY it is figured, this item alone accounts for millions the car riders have to pay to keep some Main Line families in luxury because their forefathers were crooked enough to steal the city's streets from the people.

The PTC consequently is alarmed at attempts to investigate its basic financial structure and lets out a howl any time the "underliers" are mentioned.

The Pennsylvania Worker has been campaigning on this issue for years. Today the fight the city has undertaken on this score is getting wide support even from some conservative and mercantile interests, who see in it a way to relieve their own tax burdens.

THE CITY'S legal fight promises to be a long one, and probably will go up to the Federal Supreme Court.

The only guarantee for a people's victory is for labor and all people's organization to get into the fight and demand lower, not higher fares.

The Public Utility Commission, Harrisburg, is considering the appeal for higher fares and should hear from the car riders and their organizations.

Teachers Strike In Providence For Pay Hike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—A teachers' strike for higher pay closed all 65 public schools in New England's second largest city today.

Some 700 members of the AFL Teachers' Union went on strike and 400 members of the Independent Teachers' Association refused to cross quickly established picket lines.

The teachers have demanded a \$400 annual pay increase.

All night negotiations between the AFL Teachers' Union and the school committee broke down at 6:30 a.m.

Two AFL teachers were posted at each school door wearing strikers' armbands.

Janitors and office employees of the city's school department joined the teachers in the walkout to enforce their own wage demands.

Boston Bus Men Strike Over Pay

BOSTON, March 10.—Drivers and mechanics on two bus lines went on strike today.

Some 2,000 AFL workers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and Middlesex & Boston Street Railway were involved in the strikes which were called in support of union demands for pay increases and company-paid pen-

New Kensington Four Retrial Set for March 17

Won't Sign 'Loyalty Oath,' Says Phila. Dist. Attorney Dilworth

PHILADELPHIA

IN A DENUNCIATION of "loyalty" inquisitions, mass hysteria, and witchhunts, Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia's district attorney and its leading Democratic Party vote-getter, has refused to sign a so-called "loyalty oath."

He was Pennsylvania's first public official to take such a stand although previously Mayor Joseph Clark called the oath "red tape" and said he might sign it some time in the future, but was in no hurry.

While applying only to appointed state employees, including teachers, and to candidates in future elections, a number of already-elected officials were stamped into mass signings by Republican Governor Fine who proclaimed a

state "Loyalty Day," Democratic Supreme Court Justice Michael Musmanno, and a few officials of the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"I won't be there," Dilworth was quoted as saying in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. "I don't have to take it because I'm an elected official, and I am not going to be party to any mass hysteria."

"This isn't a loyalty oath. It will make possible witchhunts and inquisitions. If you don't conform to their idea of Americanism, they can crucify you."

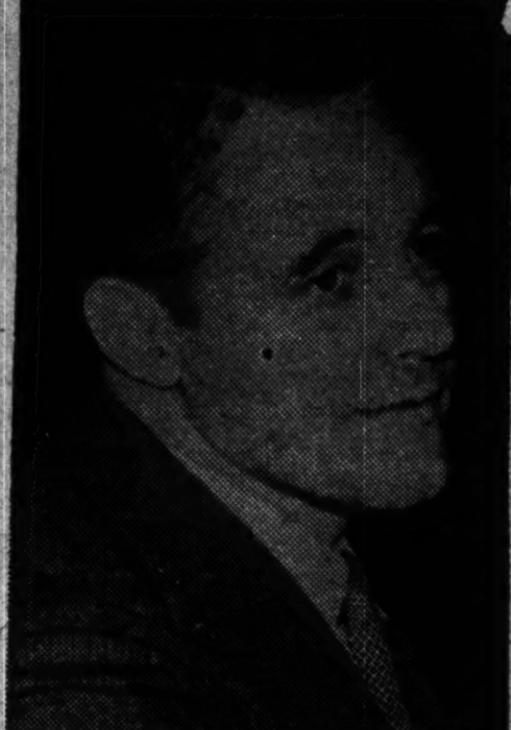
In a similar report, the Philadelphia Inquirer added that Dilworth branded the "loyalty" oath as an "outrageous" procedure resembling methods of the Spanish Inquisition.

"This has not the remotest resemblance to a loyalty oath, it's whole purpose and intent is to force people to conform to some cockeyed, unknown standard of behavior with the knowledge that if they deviate from it in some way they're going to get walloped."

"I have no objection to taking a bona-fide oath of allegiance to our government, and I have taken such an oath at the beginning of each of my terms of office."

"But it's silly to call this a loyalty oath. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The oath law, known as the Pechan Bill, is similar to New York's guilt-by-association Feinberg law. It was passed by the last legislature over the opposition of all labor, Negro, liberal and many conservative groups.



RICHARDSON DILWORTH

PITTSBURGH. — The second trial of the five defendants in the notorious New Kensington frameup picket case will start in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Monday, March 17.

Change of venue to this county, which adjoins Westmoreland County where in August, 1950, they were given four-year prison sentences, was ordered by the State Supreme Court on the ground a fair trial was impossible in Westmoreland County. President Judge John H. McCann has been assigned to try the case, the costs of which are to be charged to Westmoreland Co.

Two of the defendants—Lester Peay and John F. Allen—are Negroes. Robert Smith is a former seaman. Harry W. Truitt, is a dental technician of New Kensington.

The four had been convicted of aggravated assault and battery arising from a series of incidents following gangster attacks upon a union picket line before a clothing store in New Kensington March 18, 1950.

The case was appealed from adverse decision to the highest state court but the four served ten months of their sentences before the convictions were reversed. The opinion of the majority castigated in severest terms the high-handed way in which District Attorney Sculco and trial judge John M. O'Connell had conducted the case.

"Bias and prejudice," one of the justices stated, "ran riot through the entire proceedings." He was referring to the introduction of testimony about alleged connections of some of the defendants with the Communist Party and allegations about one of them—Truitt—having given Negro pickets, along with the whites, the facilities of his home.

In this connection another of the justices composing the majority approvingly quoted Truitt's stand. "I have never," he affirmed, "discriminated in choosing my friends because of their color."

Back of this frameup are the numbers racketeers, criminal gangs, and anti-union interests that have long preyed on the miners, aluminum and other industrial workers who comprise the majority of the residents in the country. Truitt's activities in fighting these groups singled him out for a particularly violent attack.

A local defense committee has been organized which has conducted activities among workers in Westmoreland County and succeeded in getting some support among the unions. The Progressive Party of the state has made the defense one of its issues.

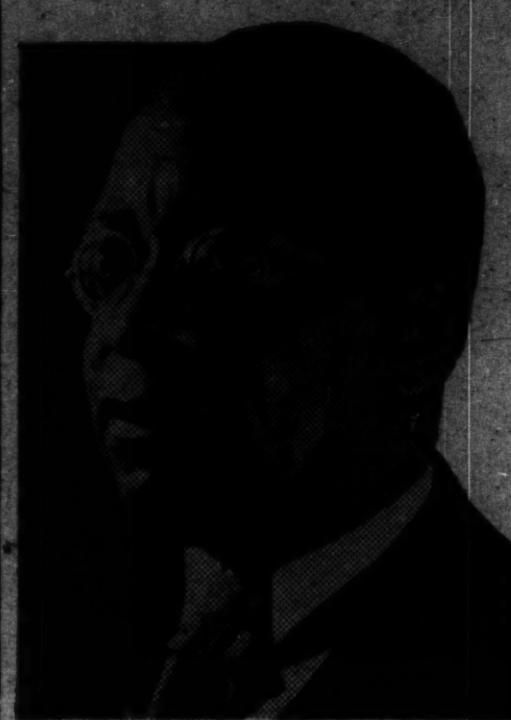
Seek Coast Senate Seat On Peace Issue

SAN DIEGO, Cal.

Rep. Clinton McKinnon (D-Cal) of this city will run for the U. S. Senate nomination in California's June primary, he announced. He will seek the seat now held by Sen. William R. Knowland, Republican, notorious warmer and spokesman for the fascist Chiang Kai-shek clique.

McKinnon said he was entering the race because "California needs a Senator who will work for peace and not for an extension of the Korean conflict." Knowland is one of the loudest supporters in Congress of a war-on-China policy.

McKinnon is expected to file for both Republican and Democratic nominations. California law permits such cross-filing.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
(above) national Civil Rights Congress secretary, speaks at Academy of Music Foyer in Philadelphia next Thursday evening, March 20.

Notables Back IWO Fight For Existence

Leaders in education, social work, labor, religion, civil rights, and journalism, among them William Harrison, assistant editor of the Boston Chronicle; William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, and Clemens I. France, former Rhode Island State official, have signed a national People's Brief currently being circulated for the purpose of preventing the liquidation of the International Workers Order, a sound and solvent fraternal insurance society ordered dissolved by the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance.

Other signers are Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit; Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; John T. McManus, editor of the National Guardian; Robert Gwathmey, artist; Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker; Mervin Jules, educator, of Northampton, Mass.; James L. Brewer of the Rochester, N. Y. Bar; Pitirin A. Sorokin of Harvard University, and Dr. Walter Landauer of the University of Connecticut.

The Brief points out that IWO policyholders "face the loss of sick and death benefit protection which they now hold; the loss of \$110,000 in effective policies; the loss of \$6,000,000 in assets. In addition they face deprivation of burial rights, medical care and other benefits made possible by their association."

The eight initiators of the Brief are: Mrs. Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Simon Federman, president of American Federation of Polish Jews; Rabbi Max Felshin, Radio City Synagogue; Ewart Guinier, vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council; Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers Union; Nathan M. Padgug, former Assistant District Attorney of New York; Rev. Hermilio L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, and Leon Straus, vice-president of International Fur and Leather Workers Union. (Organizations listed for identification purposes only.)

The Brief will be submitted to the Appellate Court of New York State.

Inquiries may be addressed to S. Federman, 162 West 34th St., New York.

ASK PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FT)—A conference of Illinois branches of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People called on Atty. Gen. McGrath to convene a federal grand jury to investigate violence in Cairo, Ill., aimed at Negro children in white schools.



ILLINOIS
DOSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Let's Pitch In To Complete Sub Drive—Celebrate on March 28

CHICAGO—Chicagoans who are now working to complete the Illinois Worker sub drive will have a chance to celebrate its success.

The Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press this week announced that a gala affair will be held on Friday evening, March 28, at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

Admission will be \$1—or two subs to The Worker.

The sub drive "Victory Ball" will feature entertainment, folk singers, dancing, refreshments.

But the big job is still to be done! This week, we are called upon for an all-out drive to bring in the bulk of subs needed to complete our goal. Let's all get busy—so that we can really have something to celebrate.

Rally March 22 At Opera House On Genocide

CHICAGO.—Is the U. S. government guilty of genocide against the Negro people?

That question—one of the most burning issues today both here and abroad—will be the main feature of the rally here next Saturday night, March 22, at the Civic Opera House.

William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Congress, and Rev. Jack R. McMichael, director, Methodist Federation for Social Action, will be featured speakers.

The meeting will feature discussion on the contents of a petition submitted to the United Nations in December, 1951. The petition charges genocide by the United States against the Negro people here. (According to the UN genocide means the intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group).

It was Patterson who forced the plight of the American Negroes into the attention of the world by his dramatic presentation of the petition on genocide to the UN General Assembly in Paris.

The petition, published as a book entitled, "We Charge Genocide," has circulated all over the world and has been translated in many languages.

Is America guilty of genocide?

How can we guarantee freedom and peace in America?

A CRY
FOR
justice
AND
peace

CIVIC OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, MARCH 22 8 P.M.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

REV. J. H. McMICHAEL

DIRECTOR, METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

TICKETS: \$1.00, \$2.50. BOX OFFICES OPENED

MODERN BOOKSTORE, 64 W. RANDOLPH, ESSEX

COMMUNITY CHURCH, 7400 S. BLACKSTONE AND

CIVIC OPERA HOUSE ON MARCH 22

Meeting Our City's Immediate Needs

PROGRAM FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO has a fighting chance for real civic improvement.

We are convinced of that fact. And we are presenting here our analysis of what's wrong, our proposals on what to do, and how to do it.

Chicago has hit political bottom. Ours is the "Shame of the Cities." The Kansas City of Pendergast. The Memphis of Crump. The Boston of James Michael Curley. The New York of Boss Tweed and of Jimmy Walker. These became symbols and slogans and rallying cries that brought the people to battle.

And Chicago will fight too! Our city's anger this time is no flash in the pan. The people are not satisfied to continue wallowing in the morass of decay and reaction. Nor can they any longer ignore it!

It crashes into their private lives every day, every hour. The size of a phone bill. The fight for a decent place to live. The pile-up of garbage in the alley. The long wait for a streetcar. The complete failure of costly city services to cope even with rain and snow—let alone fire, flood or disaster. The overcrowding in the schools. The burden of taxes. The grievances are endless.

The reign of racist mob violence; the untrammelled power of rent gougers and public utility pirates; the milking of the public funds by armies of grafters and legions of phantom payrollers—these are the fruits of a two-party stranglehold on our city.

THESE two parties will never purge themselves! We will never get anything better from the Republican Party of "Bunny" East or the Democratic Party of Joe Gill.

There is no hope from a "Big 19" reform committee that is tied to the two old parties. There can be no faith in the newspapers which are allied with either the Republican or Democratic machines.

Aroused as the people are, there are many pitfalls that stand in the way of a change.

"JUST follow us!" cry Chicago's men of wealth, "Just let us handle it," say the La Salle St. bosses, the boodlers, the bankers, the utility super-com men, the industrialists, the boys who have cleaned up with Thompson, Cernak, Kelly-Nash—and now Kennelly.

Isn't that a grim joke! Remember 1947? That was a crucial mayoralty election year. People were fed up with Kelly. There were great political stirrings in this town. People were beginning to talk about smashing the machines, about independent candidates and third party.

"Just follow us," LaSalle Street told an aroused Chicago, "We've got just the man for you. He's a successful businessman, not a politician. He's an efficient administrator, a man who'll rid Chicago of machine politics, crime and corruption—honest as the day is long."

That was Martin H. Kennelly, trucking tycoon, Wilson & Company director, a millionaire right from the inner circle of Big Business.

FIVE years of Kennelly has brought our town to its lowest depths. In the following pages, we detail the shameful Kennelly record on housing, the rise of racist mob violence, the CTA fiasco, the increase grafting and payrolling, the decay of the municipal courts and of the building, health and police departments, the steady spread of gangster control in ward after ward of our city.

Under Kennelly, the boodlers and profiteers have run roughshod over Chicago. They've cleaned up in a way that Yerkes and Insull and Thompson never dreamed of.

Each new day, each new edition of the newspaper brings some new foul scandal. Horsemeat. The 18-cent fare—going up to 20. Political assassination. The White Circle League. The Congress Street superhighway swindle. The "Addison" disclosures. The sabotage of the public housing program. The "millionaire police captains." The killing of the Carey Amendment. The vote frauds. The Cicero outrage.

WELL, there come a time for a reckoning—and this is it. There comes a time for action—and this is it!

There is a new and dynamic mood in Chicago, developing with explosive force. The people are stirring as never before. There is the groundswell of a new movement that goes beyond complaint and beyond protest toward mass action—toward political action of the kind that can bring a change!



Fed up?

Aren't we all?

All Chicago is looking
for a way out.

We want to help.

We want to join in
finding an answer
that makes sense.

That's why this paper
is publishing this
special supplement.

We are telling the
grim story:

Housing

CTA

Racism

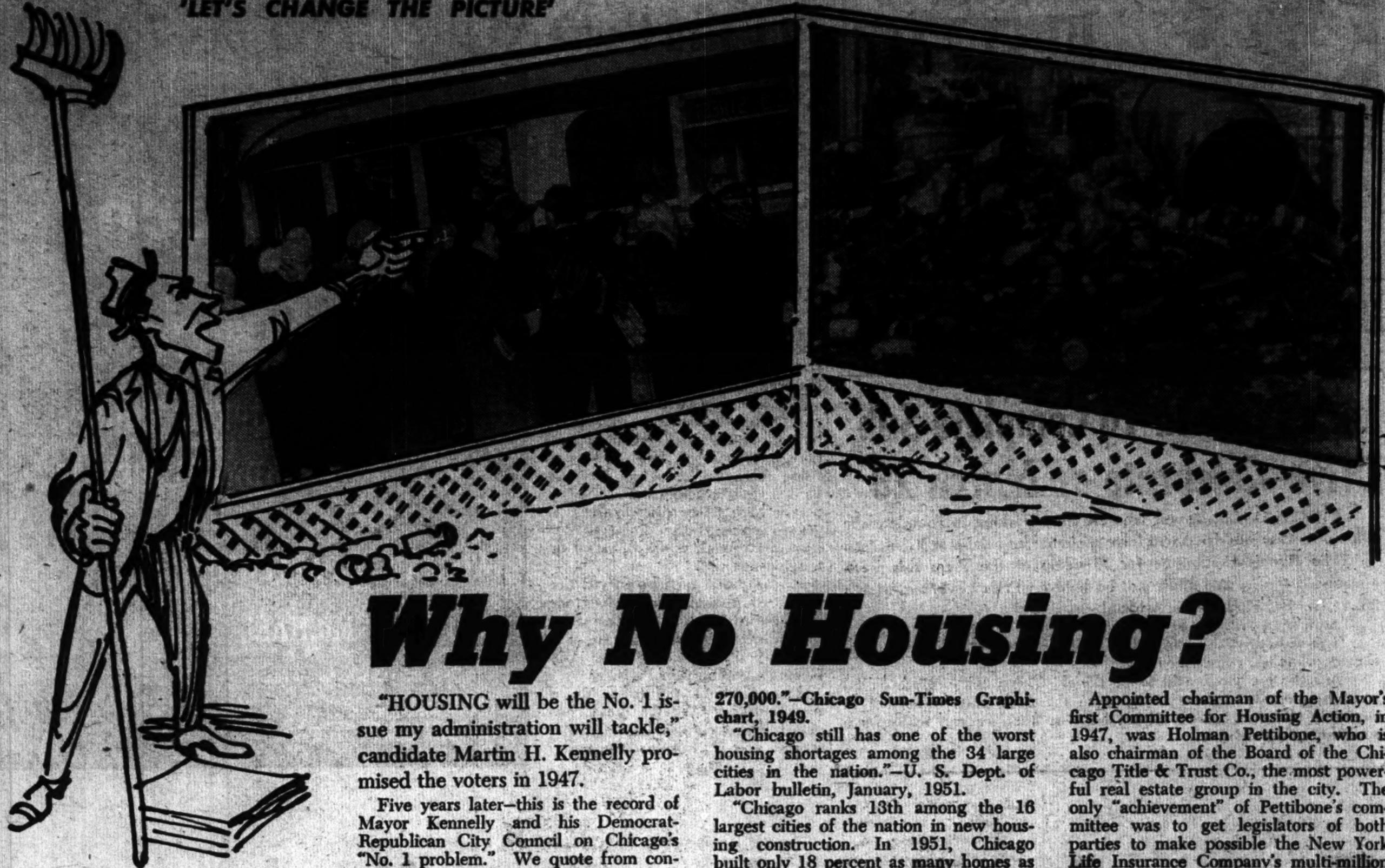
Gangsterism

And we have a pro-
gram of action.

We'd appreciate your
comments.

Please send them to
The Worker,
64 W. Randolph St.,
Room 910, Chicago

'LET'S CHANGE THE PICTURE'



Why No Housing?

"HOUSING will be the No. 1 issue my administration will tackle," candidate Martin H. Kennelly promised the voters in 1947.

Five years later—this is the record of Mayor Kennelly and his Democrat-Republican City Council on Chicago's "No. 1 problem." We quote from conservative sources—official government reports and newspapers:

"The estimated total of families needing any kind of housing in Chicago is

270,000."—Chicago Sun-Times Graphic, 1949.

"Chicago still has one of the worst housing shortages among the 34 large cities in the nation."—U. S. Dept. of Labor bulletin, January, 1951.

"Chicago ranks 13th among the 16 largest cities of the nation in new housing construction. In 1951, Chicago built only 18 percent as many homes as Houston, Texas, only 26 percent as many as Los Angeles, only half as many as Milwaukee."—Chicago Housing Authority Report, 1951.

"Twenty-nine percent of the rented units in Chicago are classed as sub-standard."

"Rents in Chicago are exceeded only by those in Washington, D.C."—CHA Report—1951.

THESE are a few of the cold statistics about Chicago's housing record. Read in human terms, they spell: overcrowding, firetrap deaths, rat-bitten babies, disease-ridden ghettos, evictions for "improvement" projects, double-shift classes for increasing thousands of children in overtaxed public schools, continued mob violence paid for by racist real estate operators to whom the housing shortage and the ghetto are a gold mine.

Dug deep into the city's housing scandal are the claws of the same Big Business-crime-politics conspiracy which has wrecked Chicago's transportation system and put horsemeat instead of beef on the people's tables.

Here, too, the policy of our city government has been dictated not by the need of its citizens, but by the greed of the Real Estate Trust, by the "pay-off" for illegal conversions of firetrap dwellings, by the "deal" for ruthless eviction of thousands in the name of "slum clearance" while the building of new homes on vacant land is blocked.

WHOM has Mayor Kennelly authorized to decide where Chicagoans can live—what rents they must pay—what kind of houses they can live in? The big landlords—the big employers—the bankers of Chicago!



"We Pledge: Never Again"

Appointed chairman of the Mayor's first Committee for Housing Action, in 1947, was Holman Pettibone, who is also chairman of the Board of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., the most powerful real estate group in the city. The only "achievement" of Pettibone's committee was to get legislators of both parties to make possible the New York Life Insurance Company's multi-million dollar project which has victimized thousands of Negro tenants on the South Side.

Appointed to the Mayor's subsequent planning boards and housing commissions were men like John McKinlay, board member of Marshall Field & Co., and of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank; Michael Long, head of the Building Code Committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board; Homer Hoyt, author of numerous papers and books which feed the slander that Negro occupancy deteriorates property values.

On the Chicago Plan Commission, master-minds for the fake slum clearance scheme sit representatives of the Crane Co., of Armour & Co., Commonwealth Edison, People's Gas, Swift & Co., International Harvester, R. R. Donnelly, and other interests who throughout Chicago's history have profiteered from segregation and discrimination in their own enterprises.

Absent from the Mayor's councils on housing have been those most qualified to deal with the problem: rank-and-file representatives of labor and of the Negro people, whom the housing crisis has hit most brutally of all.

ON THE ROSTER of Chicago's bipartisan City Council, Democrats cannot be distinguished from Republicans in common hostility to public housing.

Both parties joined in defeating Alderman Carey's anti-discrimination housing ordinance in 1949. Both were united in butchering the vacant land sites proposed by the Chicago Housing Authority for new projects. Both conceal the administration's sabotage of the few thousand units agreed on by the City Council two years ago with the excuse that preparations for a new world war take priority over housing.

This is the housing record of the Republican and Democratic parties in Chicago. The toll of housing victims mounts. Scores perish yearly in firetrap blazes. Hundreds succumb to sickness in vermin-infested kitchenettes. Thousands battle daily with armies of rats swarming over garbage-littered alleys everywhere. Millions live in fear of the fires, disease, juvenile delinquency, dope addictions, crime, evictions and mob violence bred of Chicago's housing scandal.

Both Democrats and Republicans have demonstrated their bankruptcy in the solution of Chicago's housing needs. Neither party can possibly do anything but deepen Chicago's scandalous housing crisis.

More on Page 7

A Swindle Called CTA

CHICAGO'S so-called public utilities are a private mint for the big LaSalle Street bankers.

They own and control the "Big Four"—the Commonwealth Edison Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the Chicago Transit Authority.

Each one of these big utilities has taken millions in outrageous profits out of the people of Chicago—profits that have hit new records in each postwar year.

How do they get away with it?

Through special legislation, special privilege in the courts, long-term franchises granted by local administrations, rate increases handed out by the politically-appointed Illinois Commerce Commission.

In other words, by courtesy of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The electric, gas and phone companies last year made combined net profits of \$64 million—that's after taxes and not counting the hidden hoards concealed in phoney financial statements.

THE CTA is something else again. This setup rates as one of the slickest and most ingenious swindles of all time.

Let's look at it briefly—and these carefully-concealed facts are well worth following.

Prior to CTA, there was the Chicago Surface Lines and the Rapid Transit System, the street car and the "L" companies. By 1947, the LaSalle Street bankers milked everything there was to be had out of these two companies and deliberately forced them into bankruptcy.

They had taken out fabulous profits for 50 years. And they had put nothing back in, allowing these transit properties to become obsolete, decrepit, a pile of junk.

These bankers then organized CTA

in 1947. They set a selling price for the old transit systems at the fabulous figure of \$87 million. The new CTA bought this junk pile and paid the full price.

In order to swing that, the CTA issued \$105 million worth of bonds—which were promptly bought up by a syndicate of the same bankers. Chicago straphangers, through sky-high fares, are now paying these bankers not only their \$105 million but an additional \$84 million in interest!

REPUBLICAN and Democratic party hacks set this fantastic interest rate. They arranged for the interest to be tax exempt. They gave the CTA Board power to raise fares and to cut services without answering to the public or to any public agency or body. And they masqueraded the whole filthy operation as "public ownership."

Today, the Chicagoan's blood boils at the mere mention of the name "CTA." We have gone through another winter-long nightmare of CTA inefficiency, poor service, inadequate equipment, ridiculous alibis and callous arrogance from the CTA board.

We are paying 17 and 18-cent fares, the highest of any city in the nation. And the CTA Board is preparing to raise the fares to 20 cents!

WAS there ever a more crass case of civic corruption? Was there ever a better illustration of the words of Lincoln Steffens: "Back of the petty larceny, there is grand larceny; and back of the political corruption and supporting it, is business corruption."

The two old party machines have emptied Chicago's pockets for the bankers, industrialists and utility moguls. The Republican and Democratic party hacks have served their Big Business masters faithfully and well. Isn't it time the people of Chicago "rewarded" them by getting rid of them?

A Program for Chicago

See Back Page



THE WORLD, which for years identified Chicago with gangland violence, today knows Chicago as a stronghold of racist mob violence as well.

Here, the gang and graft-ridden Republican and Democratic parties have directed a sinister "Operation Killer."

Here, a half-million Negro people are the victims of police murders, firetrap disasters and the "silent killers"—the slums, job discrimination, inadequate public health and medical facilities, the malnutrition that comes of low wages and discriminatory prices.

Here, Republican and Democratic sheriffs and police chiefs watch mob after mob attack Negro citizens attempting to escape from The Ghetto—and no single mobster has even gone to jail.

Here, the political higher-ups, the LaSalle St. group which owns and controls Chicago's lucrative slum property, have extracted billions from The Ghetto, have supported the White Circle League hoodlums, have closed the financial doors to Negro families seeking home loans and mortgages.

BUT THE NEGRO population of Chicago, through sheer courage and need and desperation, has moved and keeps moving and keeps growing.

The Politics Of Racism

They number more than 500,000 by the last census—the largest single working class group in the city and a powerful force for bringing about better government in Chicago.

The growing political fight of the Negro people is to gain democratic representation in Congress, in the judiciary, in the State Legislature, in the City Council. And they will not settle for a Dawson!

Rep. William L. Dawson is regarded as "Truman's man," tied to the corrupt Democratic machine in dozens of ways, including his involvement with the notorious "West Side Bloc."

These connections explain the fact that Dawson has the greatest absentee record in Congress, a record of silence and even opposition on issues involving Negro rights.

While the seven men of Martinsville were being lynched in Virginia, while

Willie McGee was being electrocuted in Mississippi and while Negro homes were being attacked from Cicero and Park Manor down to Florida, Congressman Dawson has made himself scarce.

THE DAWSON REGIME has been skillfully used by the white supremacists to head off the possibilities of more Negro representation in Illinois.

Acting on behalf of the anti-Negro powers in the Democratic and Republican parties, Dawson has, for example, hung a "for white candidates only" sign over the Fifth Senatorial District, despite its overwhelmingly Negro population. It was a Negro Communist candidate, Claude Lightfoot, who exposed the Uncle Tom policies of Dawson by running in that district in 1946, only to be ruled off the ballot by the dictates of Dawson.

The Dawson story reveals the lengths

to which the two old parties will go to prevent the Negro people from expressing themselves politically.

But there is a militant current on the South Side which will be deterred.

IT WAS the South Side that first knocked the ill-fitting halo from the head of Mayor Kennelly when he killed the Carey Amendment to prohibit Jimcrow in public housing.

And the South Side struck back against the "Project 1" de-housing scheme and the Chicago Plan Commission program to claim the South Side "for white only."

And the Republican and Democratic parties were challenged with dramatic force when racist gangs unleashed terror in Fernwood, Airport Homes, Park Manor, Peoria St. and Cicero.

And it was the Negro people who racked up the largest independent vote for the Progressive Party and for independent tickets and candidates whenever they were available.

Today, the main political movement of the Negro people in Chicago is no longer confined between either the Republican and Democratic machines but is moving toward political independence.

They are a bulwark of strength for any genuine people's movement for better government.

Gangsters At Large!

REMEMBER this about the 30-year-old crime syndicate in Chicago: Never has a major member of the syndicate been convicted of a state offense and committed to the pen.

That symbolizes power—power within the highest councils of the Republican and Democratic parties in this city.

With the end of Prohibition Era, the gangsters here moved directly into politics as candidates and office-holders.

Today, known mobsters hold full control of 11 wards, and of almost all of the legislative and congressional seats, the political offices, the patronage within those wards.

They have moved into nine more wards and may soon take them over, either by threat, as in the case of the 28th, or by murder, as in the case of the 31st.

There are today 19 legislators in the General Assembly who have well-established links with organized crime!

ALL of these gentlemen are either Republican or Democratic stalwarts. And it makes little difference which.

Roland V. Libonati, intimate of the Capone killers, was a Republican member of the House and is now a Democratic member of the Senate—in fact, a Democratic floor leader.

Surfey Karp, henchman of the infamous Capone gunman Mike Carozzo, was a

Democrat and is now a Republican member of the House.

Crime Bloc member Robert Petrone is a Republican member of the House.

His cousin, Pat Petrone, found it expedient to move into control of the 28th Ward under a Democratic label.

RECENTLY, Mayor Kennelly had the audacity or the stupidity, to state publicly of the mob, "I drove them out." In response to a query from reporters, State's Attorney Boyle in turn asked them, "What is a hoodlum?" The Republican heads of the county organization and the sheriff's office say they are "powerless" to do anything.

Testifying before the Kefauver Committee, Mayor Kennelly denied that there is in Chicago "an alliance between law-breakers, law-makers and law-enforcing agencies."

He added that "any such alliance is a challenge to the very stability of government itself."

Chicago faces exactly that kind of challenge.

It can be met only by a people's uprising at the polls against the two gangster-run political machines.

It can be met by getting rid of not only the Boyles, Ericksons, Kennellys and Babbs, but by rejecting their political substitutes as well.

It can be met only by hitting gangsterism at its source—the henchmen of the Republican and Democratic parties!



A Program to Meet Our City's Immediate Needs

These, in brief, are the facts.

This is the grim truth about America's second city....

—A city blessed with great natural beauty and resources, but a captive of thieves and scoundrels;

—A city which is the heart of America but diseased by machine politics;

—A city with a great people and a great working class whose lives are embittered by corruption.

This is today an embattled city. We are a people outraged and shocked, full to the brim of grievances and protest. But there is a way we can act. There is a way we can secure our most immediate needs.

TWO OLD PARTIES — AND NOT A SHRED OF DIFFERENCE

"VOTE ON election day," we are told. "Watch the polls." "Study the records of the candidates."

That's all good advice. But it doesn't amount to a tinker's damn if the ballot doesn't list a party we can trust or a slate of candidates we can accept!

The choice between a crooked Republican ward heeler and a corrupt Democratic hack is no choice at all.

In the primaries, the cards have al-

ready been stacked. Dozens of machine candidates are running without opposition. And with the exception of a handful of acceptable labor and Negro candidates, there is nothing to choose from.

You can "study" the candidates of the two old parties 'til you become pop-eyed—and conclude only that these men in the end are merely servants of the machine and must do its bidding.

They are captives of the organizations which have run our city into the ground.

CHICAGO IS A KEYSTONE OF NATIONWIDE CORRUPTION

THEY HAVE made Chicago a symbol of corruption in city government, a case history of the disease that grips all of America.

It is Chicago's brand of machine politics that upholds the scandal-ridden administration in Washington. It is Chicago machine politics that supports the mink coat grafters, the five-percenters, the tax stealers, the war contract swindlers in Washington.

It is Chicago machine politics which strengthens a reactionary federal regime

that has ripped up the Bill of Rights, Taft-Hartleyized the labor movement and organized genocide against the Negro people.

It is Chicago two-party machine politics that backs up foreign policymakers who are hell-bent for war!

These blessings come with interchangeable labels—Republican and Democrat. These are the products of twin parties, equally corrupt, equally reactionary, equally dominated by Big Business.

A LOCAL MOVEMENT THAT CAN ACHIEVE WORTHWHILE ENDS

ALL OF America faces the crying need for a new political alignment, a new political party of the people. But, regardless of what happens on a national scale, we in Chicago can make a significant change.

We can organize locally a new party of a new people's political coalition that can bring a change.

Such a local political movement will not be a cure-all. It would not undo all of the damage, but at least it could make our city more liveable.

While the LaGuardia Fusion move-

ment did not solve the basic problems of the people, it did bring some measure of decency to New York City government.

Chicago can and must do as well. We need a crusade in the spirit of such Chicagoans as Clarence Darrow and Jane Adams, Harold Ickes and John P. Atgeld.

WE NEED an independent political movement that unites all of the decent elements in our community around a minimum program of better and cleaner government.

This may be the first time you have seen this newspaper.

If you have read it through, you know what we stand for—a fighting program for the people.

It's a paper you will enjoy getting each week— even though you may not agree with everything it says.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

\$2.50 per year

\$1.50 for six months

Name _____

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The Worker, 64 West Randolph Street, Room 910, Chicago, Ill.

Here is the gist of our program for political action to meet Chicago's immediate needs:

1. Organize a local people's political party or coalition that will challenge the two old parties.
2. Unite all forces in the city on a minimum platform aimed at solving the most pressing needs of the people.
3. Run a slate of county candidates in the general election, including a trustworthy candidate for State's Attorney.
4. Run candidates for the Legislature, challenging especially the candidates of the notorious "West Side Bloc."
5. Run a slate for the Municipal Court bench.
6. Begin now by organizing the people in the neighborhoods for independent political action.

HERE'S THE BASIS FOR A CIVIC HOUSECLEANING

IT MUST draw in the hundreds of thousands of working people in Chicago. It is the workers of our city who suffer most from its evils. It is the working people who live in the areas of Chicago which are most neglected and deprived of essential city services, schools and parks, swimming pools and playgrounds and have the poorest transit facilities. And the working-class areas are most beset by entrenched machine control and by the gangsters whom the two old parties have placed in power.

The trade unions, AFL, CIO and independent, must play a major part in any independent movement.

Chicago's half-million Negro people are a tremendous force for good government. They will come to the forefront of a political movement that meets their most desperate immediate needs, a movement that will give them full representation and an opportunity for effective struggle.

The church movement, the PTA's, the language groups, civic organizations, small businessmen the fraternal and community groups, the Y's and settlement houses, the youth and pension groups, the housing project and tenants' councils, the progressive and independent political groups—these can be an integral part of a civic housecleaning.

With such a core, we can draw in the thousands of independent and unorganized people of Chicago—the people who voted Progressive or Republican, Communist or Democratic, or not at all.

This must be a coalition which overrides all other differences and divisions, which finds common ground in a burning desire for clean city government. It must set aside differences on national and international issues in favor of unity on a limited local program.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES IN THE COMING ELECTIONS

SUCH a coalition can roll up its sleeves at once and get into the coming general elections.

It can choose an independent candidate to run for State's Attorney, an office which for 30 years—under Republicans and Democrats—has been a key-stone of gangland's power and immunity from the law.

It can run a county slate of candidates who will bring clean and efficient government to the most populous

county in America.

It can run independent candidates for the State Legislature in scores of districts—especially challenging the so-called "West Side Bloc."

It can run a slate of candidates for the Municipal Court, which is today shot through with petty bribery, outrageous discrimination against the Negro people and minority groups, under the complete domination of the machine.

THE PLACE TO BEGIN IS IN YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

WHERE to begin? The best place is right in the neighborhoods. The beginning can be made with a community conference or a town hall meeting, or a coffee social among neighbors in someone's living room. Hundreds of such gatherings can start a movement snowballing across Chicago.

Thousands of neighborhood and community gatherings can provide the im-

petus for a powerful new political force in our city. From such gatherings can come the political forms, the specific program, the candidates.

The people of Chicago are looking for such leadership. The people are ready to rally to an honest, independent coalition. The people will welcome such a movement with open arms.

With such a beginning, we can make a change in Chicago!

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By WILLIAM ALLAN

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5. The slogan should be: Not a cent, not one red cent to any company, contractor, association or concern of any public money in loans or otherwise to be given where there is discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

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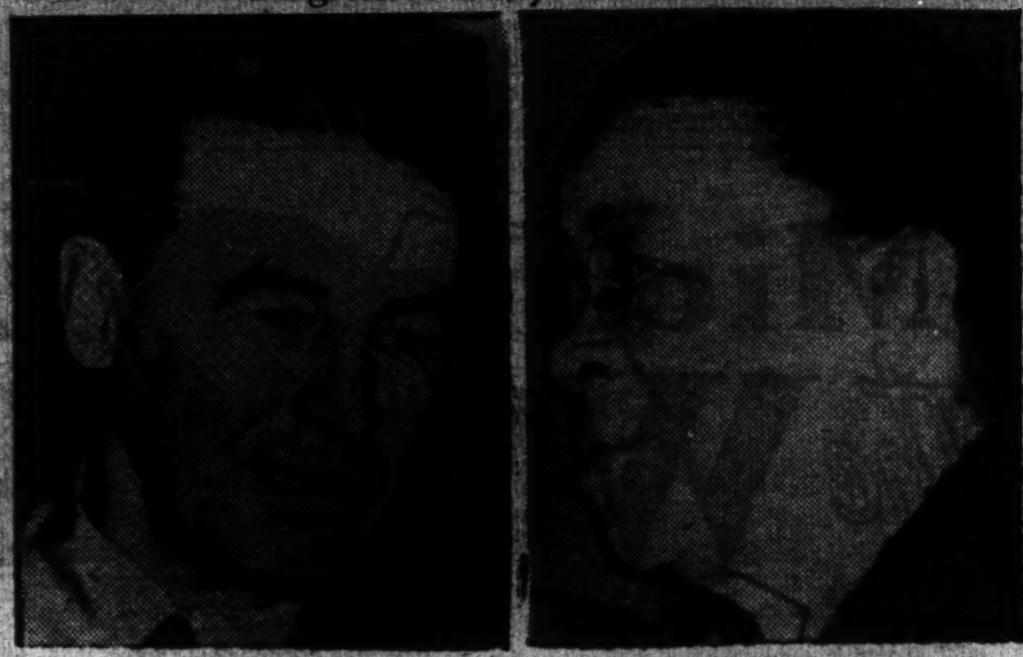
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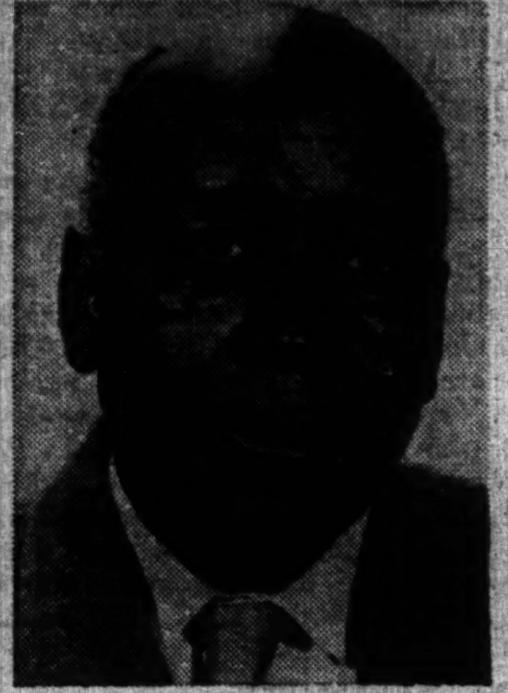
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—See Magazine Page 7

How Mine, Mill Unionists Balked Anti-Negro Raiders

BESSEMER, Ala.

By a Special Correspondent
I AM ENCLOSING a couple of clippings from the Birmingham Post and News. As you can see, the United Steelworkers (CIO) have come to the conclusion that bullets are better ammunition than ballots in their so-called "anti-communist" campaign. The police are apparently cooperating with the Steelworkers. Or vice-versa. At any rate, the Steelworkers, the police, and the big steel corporations are all following the same line in regards to the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (MMSW). Here are a few background facts: Several weeks ago MMSW carried through a campaign in the Tennessee Coal & Iron mines (TCI is a division of U. S. Steel) to regain some of the ground it had lost to the CIO Steelworkers in raids by that union. The Steelworkers answered with tactics reminiscent of the worst anti-labor violence by big business in pre-Wagner Act days.

1) They broke into the MMSW office one night and wrecked typewriters and a mimeograph machine. Afterwards, the MMSW office had to be protected by armed union-trade guards.

2) They threw a brick through the MMSW office window.

3) They threw a stink bomb into the MMSW office.

4) They threw dynamite at the house of one of the MMSW organizers.

5) They telephoned the MMSW once and threatened the lives of the wives of MMSW organizers.

6) They made threats of violence against all who voted for MMSW once the campaign was over.

7) When MMSW had some campaign leaflets printed, a member of USA (CIO United Steelworkers of America) picked them up at the printer's under the pretext that he had been sent by the MMSW.

8) On the eve of the NLRB election, the USA placed a truck with a loudspeaker in front of the MMSW office. The truck announced: "Here is the office of the Communist Party of Alabama."

9) Anti-Communism and white supremacy poison were the two main arguments used by the Steelworkers. The USA campaign among the white workers denounced the MMSW for having won benefits for a few of the Negro workers, but—so said the USA—not for the white workers.

[The figure for the number of people involved given in the newspaper stories is probably not accurate. There are several different stories being told, but the total number involved was probably 15 or 20. The number of shots supposed to have been fired—70—is close to the truth.]

[The clipping shows a headline across the front page of the Birmingham Post-Herald of Feb. 23 saying "Bessemer Unions Wage Gun Battle," alleging that 50 men were involved in the gun-battle shortly before the scheduled election in the Republic Steel mines. The story said "men shot at each other from behind cars, trees and embankments. In the battle, according to the story, John Harper a United Steelworkers organizer suffered a gunshot wound and was taken to a hospital. The story also reports the arrest on charges of "assault with intent to kill" of a number of MMSW members among them Asbury Howard, Negro leader and regional director of the union. The story also concedes that the MMSW men left the Republic mine in a car "were followed by steelworkers in other cars and forced to the curb" and "that's when the shooting started."]

THE USA-COMPANY terror-



This is one of the four cars in which 12 members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were riding when they were ambushed and shot at in Jonesboro, a suburb of Bessemer, Alabama, by 35 CIO Steelworkers Union partisans. After pleading unsuccessfully with the Steel officials not to provoke bloodshed, the Mine-Mill men—several of whom were Negroes—fought back and the attackers fled after 10 minutes. Notice the holes in the loud speakers and windows and the chipped glass where shotgun pellets hit the windshield.



After the battle, Bessemer leaders of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union survey the scene at Jonesboro, Alabama, after a battle in which 12 members of the union routed 35 CIO Steel Union attackers. From left to right: Mine-Mill Regional Director Asbury Heward, Co-director Horace White, and B. O. Acker, president of Mine-Mill's Republic Local 121. Mine-Mill won the battle. It also won the election which came four days later at the Spaulding and Edwards mines of Republic Steel Co.

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Expressing particular concern because "it is our government which took the lead and exerted the greatest pressure to compel agreement on the creation of a West German Army and the remilitarization of Germany", the signers of the letter, which was sent to President Truman by the American Peace Crusade, declared: "From any point of view this policy of rearming and renazifying Germany is pernicious. We remember well that German rearmament after World War I led to Hitlerism, genocide and a second world war. We abhor the prospect of such a terrible repetition of history."

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A halt to German rearmament will be among the key points of the Delegates National Assembly for Peace to be held in Washington April 1, which many of the signers of the open letter to President Truman, are jointly calling with the American Peace Crusade.

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Among the signers of the Open Letter were: Dr. Robert Morss Lovett; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Honorary Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Ret) of Utah; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Judith Boudon, New York; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action; Paul Robeson; Scott Nearing; Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, and co-Chairman of Illinois Assembly, APC.

Prof. Irwin Panofsky, art historian, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hugh Bryon, Pres. National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College; Ernest DeMaio, Pres. District Council 18, UE, Chicago; James Imrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, chairman, Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Prof. Anatol Rapport, Prof. of Mathematical Biology, University of Chicago; Dr. Willard B. Ransom, Pres. Indiana State NAACP; Anton Refregier; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, educator; Alvin Christman, Pres. Eastern Division Farmers Union, Centerport, Pa.; Lucy Brown; Rev. George Lyman Paine, Boston; Dashiell Hammett; Dr. James A. Dombrowski, treasurer of Southern Conference Educational Fund, New Orleans; Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director, APC; Arthur Huff Fawcett, educator, Philadelphia; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Emeritus of sociology, New York University; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Stephen H. Fitchman, pastor, First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles; Dr. Willard Uphaus, Co-Director, APC; Rockwell Kent, Author, New York; and Dr. J. France, Providence, R. I.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Halt Frameup Of Patterson, Churchmen Say

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, with a constituency of 2,500,000 Negro Baptists in every state in the union, has wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the Justice Department to drop the second trial of William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress.

The seventeen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing half a million Negro Methodists, as well as many trade union groups and Negro organizations, are also on record in favor of quashing Patterson's indictment.

Patterson, who recently presented a petition to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris charging U.S. Government bodies with a policy of genocidal killings and persecutions of Negro Americans, is scheduled to go on trial in Washington, D.C. on Monday.

The CRC leader was cited for "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over records of his organization to the House Lobbying Committee. In his appearance before the committee, Patterson was called a "black s . . . o . . . b . . ." by Georgia Congressman Henderson Larham. The hearing broke up in an uproar.

In its resolution, passed at its meeting here, the Baptist Executive Board declared that Patterson "was cursed, set upon, humiliated and embarrassed by Congressman Lanham of Georgia."

The statement continued: "Since we are demanding justice for other peoples of the world, many of us feel that justice should start at home. The second trial, we think, and we are well founded in this thought, is a frame-up."

Pickets to Back Plea of Tunisians

Support to the Tunisian people in their efforts to have their case taken up by the UN Security Council was given yesterday by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace in an appeal "For World Peace and African Freedom."

To give the citizens of New York an opportunity to express this support, the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference have called for a mass picket line at the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, March 20, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

They have also urged unions, peace organizations and organizations of the Negro people to send resolutions and petitions to the U. S. French and British Delegations to the UN to demand the UN not stand by these new threats to peace which are occurring in Africa.

Members Resist

(Continued from Page 1)

the union's request, to avoid trouble. The union's position, expressed in a leaflet, is that he must be guaranteed the right to work. Local 7 is demanding that the company pay Brooks for time lost.

DODGE

HAMTRAMCK. — The daily press blared in scare headlines that Edith Van Horn, chief steward in the Dodge wire room, had been fired for distributing "inflammatory" literature and that her fellow workers had refused to work with her. Here are the true facts:

For three hours last Monday morning, six women, well-known as company stooges, went to every group of workers, of whom there are 600 in the department, trying to incite them to demonstrate against Miss Van Horn because she had been named by Stoopigeeon Baldwin at the Un-American Committee hearings. Significantly, the company did not interfere with these riot-mongers, although they did no production work.

Finally they succeeded in getting 11 women and 18 men to walk out at 11:30 a.m. They were booted all along their way out. After they had left, the women remaining took up a collection to buy Miss Van Horn an orchid as a token of their continued faith in her and appreciation of her work.

Her reinstatement is being negotiated by the UAW plant committee.

TRANSMISSION

DETROIT.—The much publicized sitdown of workers refusing to work alongside Fred Fisch, outstanding union man at GM Transmission, boils down to company officials having supervised a phony vote in his department against Fisch.

Fisch left work at the insistence of his committeeman who erroneously informed him that sitdowns against him were taking place throughout the plant and that violence was being organized.

The company called it a "voluntary quit"—obviously eager to get this militant union man out of the plant, as he is widely favored for presidency of Local 735—a post he has held before.

FORD PLASTIC

DEARBORN. — In the Ford Rouge plastic shop, on the mid-

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NOTE:

The column by Arthur McPhaul, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, will appear again next week, as will Autoworker Alley.

Michigan Police Head Admits Communists Seek Change by Legal, Peaceful Means

Therefore Pushes Fascist Trucks Bill Which Establishes Guilt by Definition

LANSING.—State Police Commissioner Donald S. Leonard, in a hearing before the State Senate Judiciary Committee and in a press conference, admitted last week that the Communists do not advocate the use of force and violence. "So far, we have never been

able to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist or advocated overthrow of the government by that means," said Leonard. "We have no proof that they (Communists) committed subversion. Even our undercover agents, who attended Communist

meetings, could get no such proof," he continued.

"When the Communists talked about what they wanted to do, they spoke of reforms to be sought without violence. Any citizen can talk of changing the American system by peaceful means. . . . We must show that a specific overt act has been committed. We can't get proof it has happened," concluded Leonard.

Commissioner Leonard supported the enactment of the Trucks Bill, which by legislative edict, states that the Communist Party advocates force and violence, and no further proof would be necessary for prosecution. This bill declares the Communist Party and "Communist front organizations" guilty of "subversion," requires their members to register and name other members, and bars the Com-

munist Party and "Communists" from the ballot. A "sabotage" clause and an "attempt to sabotage" clause would open the way to labor frame-ups.

The Civil Rights Congress is leading the fight for the defeat of this bill, and has called upon all organizations and individuals to wire Senator Hittle of the Senate Judiciary Committee expressing their protest and demands that the bill be killed in committee.

Steno Protests City Censorship

DETROIT.—Mrs. Mildred Franklin last week resigned her job as stenographer for the City Department of Purchases and Supplies "in protest against the city's arbitrary policy of political censorship, directed against its employes."

Named in stoolpigeon testimony before the Un-American Committee hearings, Mrs. Franklin declared in her letter of resignation, a copy of which was sent to the city's Loyalty Investigation Commission:

"My integrity and loyalty to the Constitution can bear comparison with any set of Ku Klux congressmen from Georgia and Mississippi who have usurped their place by discriminatory laws and outright terrorism against thousands of Negro and white working people; and with any set of real estate men who have established themselves in the Common Council of Detroit in order to advance their business interests."

Paul Robeson Jr. to Speak in Detroit Sat.

DETROIT.—Paul Robeson, Jr., subpoenaed to appear before the Un-American Committee on March 20 will speak here at the Craftsman Club, 275 E. Ferry, Saturday, 7:30 p.m. March 22. He will speak under the auspices of New Challenge, an independent youth publication.

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PEACE PACT DRIVE SURVIVES BAITING

DETROIT.—Detroiters' peace feeling that the war in Korea is no good, that peace is needed to all the hot air coming from the Un-American Committee hearings, according to one man who faithfully makes the rounds with petitions for a five power peace pact.

This canvasser's score—together with that of six people working with him—now stands at 3,100 signatures for peace.

The canvasser noted, however, that as a result of the Committee's intimidatory tactics, about one-third of those approached, while approving the purpose of the petitions, were afraid to put their names on it. Previously about 9 out of 10 signed. The canvasser feels certain that the 20 or 25 percent who wanted to sign but were afraid to will soon become bolder as they see the developing fight-back movement against the Un-American Committee.

Canvassing working class neighborhood, he found a deep-rooted

union trial committee did admit there was "discrimination" in Bell but decided the attack on Mrs. Maynes was not "a cause of discrimination insofar as Local 230 is concerned."

DETROIT.—The UAW International warned its members not to become part of any efforts to move out of plants fellow workers who may have been fingered by Un-American Committee stoolpigeons here.



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The Worker

National Edition

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 11 26 March 16, 1952
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Conference to Map Smith Act Defense

FIGHTING MAD at the latest gutting of the Bill of Rights by Monday's decisions of the Supreme Court, but cheered by the dissents of Supreme Court Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, 61 delegates, members of 14 organizations with a total membership of more than 500,000 last week received their credentials to Sunday's Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

It will be held at City Center, 135 W. 55th St., in afternoon and evening session which will perfect plans for the defense of New York's 16 Smith Act victims. The afternoon session will begin at 1 p.m. and hear Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; the Honorable Vito Marcantonio; James Imbrie, retired investment banker of Lawrenceville, N. J.; John T. McManus, business manager of the National Guardian; Doxey Wilkerson, author and teacher and William L. Patterson, leader of the Negro people and national head of the Civil Rights Congress.

*
THE EVENING SESSION, a public one, will begin at 8 p.m. The invocation will be by the Rev. Spencer Kennard. Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a national organization of Negro women and Orville Lawson, international vice president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union will speak, as will Paul Robeson, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the defendants who has given 46 years to the American labor movement. Other speakers will be announced later.

Representatives of trade unions, fraternal organizations and churches seeking credentials for Sunday's conference appeared thick and fast yesterday at the conference's offices, Room 2204, 401 Broadway where the registration fee is \$2 for both sessions and \$1 for the night session. Almost all of them commented on the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Eighth Amendment providing for bail when bail concerns aliens facing deportation under the McCarran Act.

*
THERE WAS adverse comment, too, on the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Harold R. Medina's prison sentence for the defense attorneys at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square. "The Smith Act," one delegate said, "was the opening wedge. The Taft-Hartley and McCarran Act's followed. Since the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act last June 4, its decision has been getting steadily worse. Only the people can save American liberty and they better begin to do that Sunday conference."

Additional information about registration can be had by calling CO 7-1980.

ARMY BREAKS ANOTHER RAIL STRIKE



Trains stand idle in the New York Central yards at Detroit in the rail strike of engineers, firemen and conductors. (Story on Page 4)

Washington Jittery Over Expose of Gen. Grow Diary Opposition Mounting Against 8 Billion Fund to Arm Germany

See Page 3

Vow Fight for 10,000 Jobs for Negroes

By ABNER BERRY

LAST SATURDAY afternoon the Skyline Ballroom of Harlem's Hotel Theresa echoed with the problems confronting the Negro workers of Greater New York. The statistics were broken down and the generalities became detailed and as concrete as a "help wanted" sign. The leaders of the Greater New York Labor Council had organized the group's Job Action Conference for just that purpose.

The speakers came from shops and communities in the main. They showed where the campaign for 10,000 new jobs for Negro workers had to be carried. A Negro leader of the AFL Scow Captains Union, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, showed how companies hiring thousands of men handling building trades materials refused to hire Negroes.

*
MRS. MAY ATKINS, a Negro housewife, brought the nearly 300 delegates to their feet with a report on how her community FEPC committee had gained 30 jobs for Negroes in neighborhood stores since last August. Not only had her committee won jobs, she said, but had won the right to place posters against discrimination in more than 20 windows of merchants along upper Amsterdam Ave. and B'way. "Our campaign," she declared amid thunderous applause, "has done more than get jobs—it has helped to unite the community against Jim Crow and for civil rights."

CIO transport workers warned that unless something was done now, Negro transport workers

would lose most of the jobs that will be dropped if some of the transportation schemes now proposed are carried out. The Mike Quill dictatorship in the union, the delegate said, had made it impossible to get a Negro rights resolution onto the floor of the locals. Now the Negro workers are organizing a caucus of their own, the transport worker pointed out, to protect their interests. Such a caucus in Philadelphia, he reported, had won seats on the local executive board for Negro union members against the Quill faction's opposition.

*
A WHITE GARMENT WORKER, member of the AFL ILGWU, challenged the speech made a week ago in the same hall by her international vice president, Charles S. Zimmerman. Zimmerman had said that there were no Negro workers—no "Negro dressmakers—just dressmakers"—in his union.

The delegate pointed out that there are only two Negro cloth cutters in the union, although it takes only a few weeks to train one, and that the Negro women workers in the industry are mostly in the lowest-paid categories. She urged an organized program by the Council against the union lethargy when confronted with clothing bosses refusal to hire Negro workers after a routine "try out" period. The bosses use the "try out period" she said to conform mechanically with the union contract and then discharge the Negro worker without fear of a struggle.

School teachers from Harlem

schools advanced a program to change the ratio of Negroes employed by the Board of Education from the inequitable 500 out of 40,000. Only 10 percent of the Negroes in the school system, it was reported, are assigned outside Harlem, Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

*
PROPOSALS were advanced from the floor for increasing the number of Negro bakers, getting more apprenticeships for Negro youth in the printing trades, getting Negro bus drivers, salespeople and clerks in Nassau County, where no Negroes are now hired in those categories.

Rudy Christians, chairman of the Council's jobs committee, reported that 18 jobs had been obtained in shipbuilding (paying \$80 to \$100 weekly) and more than 20 more in needle trades and commercial establishments. It was also reported that a number of jobs in aeronautics were still unfilled and that there was an expected opening for 200 brewery jobs.

Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Council, announced in his opening remarks that since last November, following the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the New York group had obtained 250 new jobs toward the goal of 10,000. Mrs. Vickie Garvin outlined the Council program industry by industry and called on the delegates to work for unity and not be provoked by the labor bureaucrats who sought to split the anti-Jim Crow movement.

"We will now allow ourselves to become isolated from

the Negro workers who may join the Negro Labor Committee."

*
THE NEGRO Labor Committee had been formed a week before out of a conference held in the same hall during which there had been heavy emphasis on red-baiting aimed especially at the Council. The Committee's proceedings were broadcast over a Voice of America network to 46 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mrs. Garvin and Guinier decried the use of the Negro people for Voice of America propaganda and Mrs. Garvin urged that "the Voice of Americans" instead make itself heard here at home for democracy.

Revels Cayton, an organizer of District 65, DPOWA, predicted that Negro workers would not support the war program which exploited black workers in the Congo uranium mines for materials to be sent to Jim Crow atom bomb plants in the South to be made into bombs to be dropped on other colored peoples in Asia. He said Negro workers in the United States joined with their exploited colored brothers overseas in their fight for freedom and concluded: "We are crystallizing Negro power in the labor movement with the support of our white brothers, to do a job."

In addition to the job program, the conference laid plans for stepping up the collection signatures on FEPC petitions to be taken to Washington on May 15, when the national council will hold a meeting to push for FEPC legislation.

Trib. Publisher's Son Tries to Proposition Smith Act Victim

See Page 4

CO 7-1980

How Mine, Mill Unionists Balked Anti-Negro Raiders

BESSEMER, Ala.
By a Special Correspondent

I AM ENCLOSING a couple of clippings from the Birmingham Post and News. As you can see, the United Steelworkers (CIO) have come to the conclusion that bullets are better ammunition than ballots in their so-called "anti-communist" campaign. The police are apparently cooperating with the Steelworkers. Or vice-versa. At any rate, the Steelworkers, the police, and the big steel corporations are all following the same line in regards to the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (MMSW). Here are a few background facts: Several weeks ago MMSW carried through a campaign in the Tennessee Coal & Iron mines (TCI is a division of U. S. Steel) to regain some of the ground it had lost to the CIO Steelworkers in raids by that union. The Steelworkers answered with tactics reminiscent of the worst anti-labor violence by big business in pre-Wagner Act days.

1) They broke into the MMSW office one night and wrecked typewriters and a mimeograph machine. Afterwards, the MMSW office had to be protected by armed union-trade guards.

2) They threw a brick through the MMSW office window.

3) They threw a stink bomb into the MMSW office.

4) They threw dynamite at the house of one of the MMSW organizers.

5) They telephoned the MMSW once and threatened the lives of the wives of MMSW organizers.

6) They made threats of violence against all who voted for MMSW once the campaign was over.

7) When MMSW had some campaign leaflets printed, a member of USA (CIO United Steelworkers of America) picked them up at the printer's under the pretext that he had been sent by the MMSW.

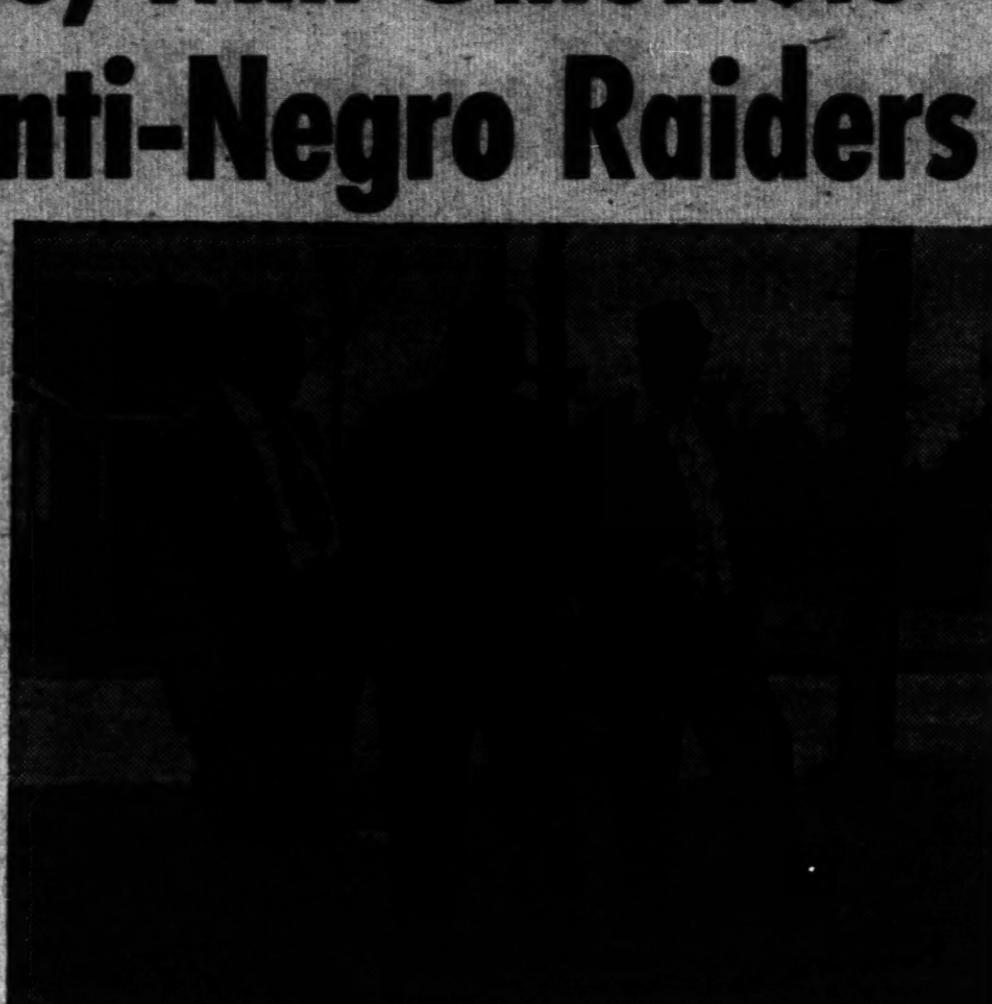
8) On the eve of the NLRB election, the USA placed a truck with a loudspeaker in front of the MMSW office. The truck announced: "Here is the office of the Communist Party of Alabama."

9) Anti-Communism and white supremacy poison were the two main arguments used by the Steelworkers. The USA campaign among the white workers denounced the MMSW for having won benefits for a few of the Negro workers, but—so said the USA—not for the white workers.

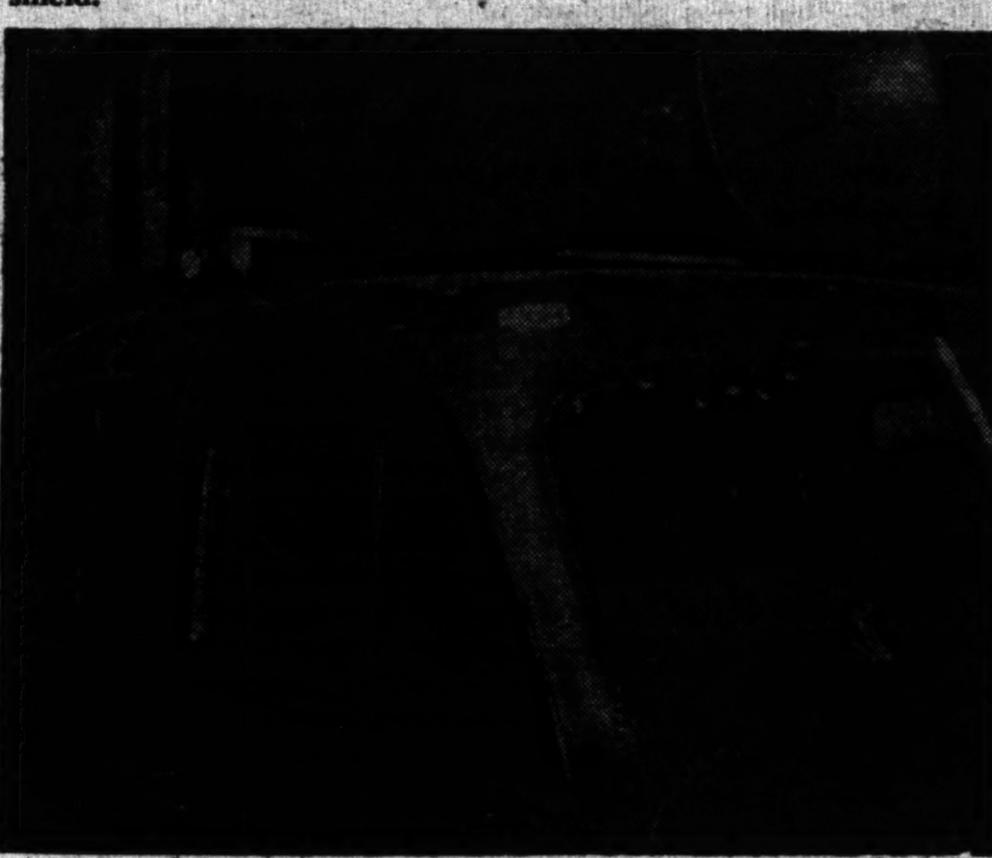
[The figure for the number of people involved given in the newspaper stories is probably not accurate. There are several different stories being told, but the total number involved was probably 15 or 20. The number of shots supposed to have been fired—70—is close to the truth.]

[The clipping shows a headline across the front page of the Birmingham Post-Herald of Feb. 23 saying "Bessemer Unions Wage Gun Battle," alleging that 50 men were involved in the gun-battle shortly before the scheduled election in the Republic Steel mines. The story said "men shot at each other from behind cars, trees and embankments. In the battle, according to the story, John Harper a United Steelworkers organizer suffered a gunshot wound and was taken to a hospital. The story also reports the arrest on charges of "assault with intent to kill" of a number of MMSW members among them Asberry Howard, Negro leader and regional director of the union. The story also concedes that the MMSW men left the Republic mine in a car "were followed by steelworkers in other cars and forced to the curb" and "that's when the shooting started."]

THE USA-COMPANY terror-



This is one of the four cars in which 12 members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were riding when they were ambushed and shot at in Jonesboro, a suburb of Bessemer, Alabama, by 35 CIO Steelworkers Union partisans. After pleading unsuccessfully with the Steel officials not to provoke bloodshed, the Mine-Mill men—several of whom were Negroes—fought back and the attackers fled after 10 minutes. Notice the holes in the loud speakers and windows and the chipped glass where shotgun pellets hit the windshield.



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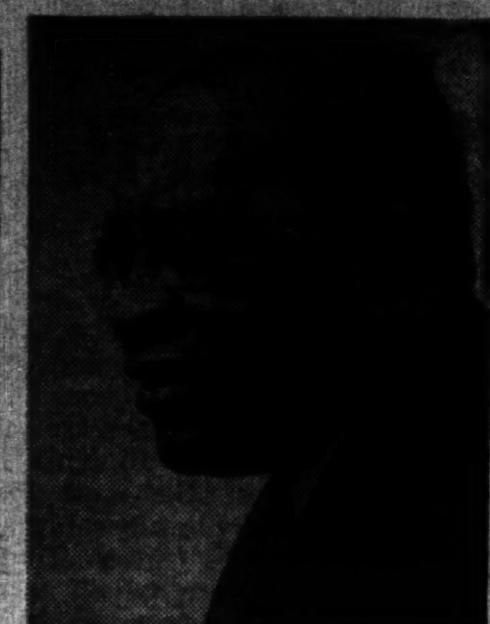
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SIGNERS

Among the signers of the Open Letter were: Dr. Robert Mors Lovett; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Honorary Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Ret) of Utah; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Judith Boudin, New York; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action; Paul Robeson; Scott Nearing; Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, and co-Chairman of Illinois Assembly, APC.

Prof. Irwin Panofsky, art historian, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hugh Bryon, Pres. National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College; Ernest DeMaio, Pres. District Council 18, UE, Chicago; James Imrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, chairman, Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Prof. Anatol Rapport, Prof. of Mathematical Biology, University of Chicago; Dr. Willard B. Ransom, Pres. Indiana State NAACP; Anton Refregier; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, educator; Alvin Christman, Pres. Eastern Division Farmers Union, Centerport, Pa.; Lucy Brown; Rev. George Lyman Paine, Boston; Dashiell Hammett; Dr. James A. Dombrowski, treasurer of Southern Conference Educational Fund, New Orleans; Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director, APC; Arthur Huff Fawcett, educator, Philadelphia; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Emeritus of sociology, New York University; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Stephen H. Fischman, pastor, First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles; Dr. Willard Updike, Co-Director, APC; Lowell Kent, Am. Sojourners, New York; Prof. Charles Morris, Providence, R. I.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Halt Frameup Of Patterson, Churchmen Say

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, with a constituency of 2,500,000 Negro Baptists in every state in the union, has wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the Justice Department to drop the second trial of William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Con-

gress. The seventeen Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing half a million Negro Methodists, as well as many trade union groups and Negro organizations, are also on record in favor of quashing Patterson's indictment.

Patterson, who recently presented a petition to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris charging U. S. Government bodies with a policy of genocidal killings and persecutions of Negro Americans, is scheduled to go on trial in Washington, D.C. on Monday.

The CRC leader was cited for "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over records of his organization to the House Lobbying Committee. In his appearance before the committee, Patterson was called a "black s . . . o . . . b . . ." by Georgia Congressman Henderson Larham. The hearing broke up in an uproar.

In its resolution, passed at its meeting here, the Baptist Executive Board declared that Patterson "was cursed, set upon, humiliated and embarrassed by Congressman Larham of Georgia."

The statement continued: "Since we are demanding justice for other peoples of the world, many of us feel that justice should start at home. The second trial, we think, and we are well founded in this thought, is a frame-up."

Pickets to Back Plea of Tunisians

Support to the Tunisian people in their efforts to have their case taken up by the UN Security Council was given yesterday by the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference for Peace in an appeal "For World Peace and African Freedom."

To give the citizens of New York an opportunity to express this support, the Council on African Affairs and the New York Labor Conference have called for a mass picket line at the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, March 20, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

They have also urged unions, peace organizations and organizations of the Negro people to send resolutions and petitions to the U. S. French and British Delegations to the UN to "ward off these new threats to peace" which are occurring in Africa.

Fare Fight Exposes PTC \$\$ Scandal

PHILADELPHIA.—The city's fight against the Philadelphia Transportation Co.'s demand for still another fare increase this time from 18 1/3 to 15 cents, has exposed one of the most scandalous steals in the city's history.

This exposure involves the \$2,000,000 per year payoff to the old "underlier" interests who have been mulcting the trolley-riding public for years.

In the old horse car days, the "underliers" stole street car franchises from the people. Today, these franchises are represented by bondholders. The bondholders have been getting a juicy six percent on their bonds, a total of \$2,000,000 yearly. The company is obligated only to pay three percent if the transit system doesn't earn enough, but they have been getting their six percent year-in, year-out regardless of the company's earnings.

SO, ANY WAY it is figured, this item alone accounts for millions the car riders have to pay to keep some Main Line families in luxury because their forefathers were crooked enough to steal the city's streets from the people.

The PTC consequently is alarmed at attempts to investigate its basic financial structure and lets out a howl any time the "underliers" are mentioned.

The Pennsylvania Worker has been campaigning on this issue for years. Today the fight the city has undertaken on this score is getting wide support even from some conservative and mercantile interests, who see in it a way to relieve their own tax burdens.

THE CITY'S legal fight promises to be a long one, and probably will go up to the Federal Supreme Court.

The only guarantee for a people's victory is for labor and all people's organization to get into the fight and demand lower, not higher fares.

The Public Utility Commission, Harrisburg, is considering the appeal for higher fares and should hear from the car riders and their organizations.

Teachers Strike In Providence For Pay Hike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—A teachers' strike for higher pay closed all 65 public schools in New England's second largest city today.

Some 700 members of the AFL Teachers' Union went on strike and 400 members of the Independent Teachers' Association refused to cross quickly established picket lines.

The teachers have demanded a \$400 annual pay increase.

All night negotiations between the AFL Teachers' Union and the school committee broke down at 6:30 a.m.

Two AFL teachers were posted at each school door wearing strikers' armbands.

Janitors and office employees of the city's school department joined the teachers in the walkout to enforce their own wage demands.

Boston Bus Men Strike Over Pay

BOSTON, March 10.—Drivers and mechanics on two bus lines went on strike today.

Some 2,000 AFL workers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and Middlesex & Boston Street Railway, were involved in the strike which was called to support of union demands for pay increases and company-paid pen-

New Kensington Four Retrial Set for March 17

Won't Sign 'Loyalty Oath,' Says Phila. Dist. Attorney Dilworth

PHILADELPHIA.—**IN A DENUNCIATION** of "loyalty" inquisitions, mass hysteria, and witchhunts, Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia's district attorney and its leading Democratic Party vote-getter, has refused to sign a so-called "loyalty oath."

He was Pennsylvania's first public official to take such a stand although previously Mayor Joseph Clark called the oath "red tape" and said he might sign it some time in the future, but was in no hurry.

While applying only to appointed state employees, including teachers, and to candidates in future elections, a number of already-elected officials were stampeded into mass signings by Republican Governor Fine who proclaimed a

state "Loyalty Day," Democratic Supreme Court Justice Michael Musmanno, and a few officials of the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"I won't be there," Dilworth was quoted as saying in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. "I don't have to take it because I'm an elected official, and I am not going to be party to any mass hysteria."

"This isn't a loyalty oath. It will make possible witchhunts and inquisitions. If you don't conform to their idea of Americanism, they can crucify you."

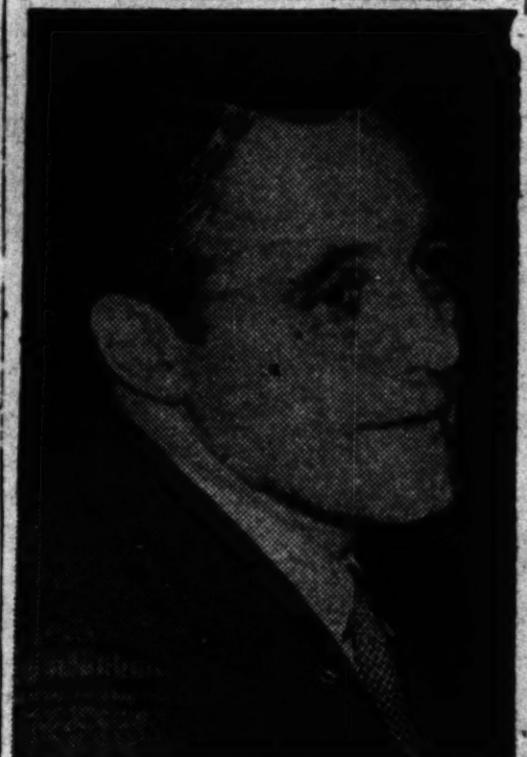
In a similar report, the Philadelphia Inquirer added that Dilworth branded the "loyalty" oath as an "outrageous" procedure resembling methods of the Spanish Inquisition.

"This has not the remotest resemblance to a loyalty oath, it's whole purpose and intent is to force people to conform to some cockeyed, unknown standard of behavior with the knowledge that if they deviate from it in some way they're going to get walloped."

"I have no objection to taking a bona-fide oath of allegiance to our government, and I have taken such an oath at the beginning of each of my terms of office."

"But it's silly to call this a loyalty oath. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The oath law, known as the Pechan Bill, is similar to New York's guilt-by-association Feinberg law. It was passed by the last legislature over the opposition of all labor, Negro, liberal and many conservative groups.



RICHARDSON DILWORTH

Sentences Negro Woman Unionist to 2 to 7 Years

WASHINGTON.—Marie Richardson, militant young Negro trade union leader, was sentenced to prison Friday for a term ranging between two years and four months and seven years, and was fined \$2,000 by US District Judge James R. Kirkland.

Miss Richardson was charged with having falsely denied being a Communist in 1949 when she applied for a job as clerk in the Library of Congress.

Judge Kirkland, after delivering a vindictive, jingoistic speech from the bench, denied Miss Richardson's release on bail pending her appeal and remanded her to prison.

She has been in jail since Feb. 28, the day the jury convicted her.

Miss Richardson was convicted on the frameup testimony of two stoolpigeons. One, Henry Thomas, admitted that he faces perjury charges under the Taft-Hartley Law and conceded that he had no direct personal knowledge that Miss Richardson was a member of the Communist Party.

The other, a paid FBI informer, Mary Stalcup Markward, exhibited a party membership card in which Miss Richardson's name was written. But Mrs. Markward admitted that she had written it for her release on bond and to prepare an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

George E. C. Hayes, chief defense counsel, said that Miss Rich-

PITTSBURGH.—The second trial of the five defendants in the notorious New Kensington frameup picket case will start in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Monday, March 17.

Change of venue to this county, which adjoins Westmoreland County where in August, 1950, they were given four-year prison sentences, was ordered by the State Supreme Court on the ground a fair trial was impossible in Westmoreland County. President Judge John H. McCann has been assigned to try the case, the costs of which are to be charged to Westmoreland Co.

Two of the defendants—Lester Peay and John F. Allen—are Negroes. Robert Smith is a former seaman. Harry W. Truitt, is a dental technician of New Kensington.

The four had been convicted of aggravated assault and battery arising from a series of incidents following gangster attacks upon a union picket line before a clothing store in New Kensington March 18, 1950.

The case was appealed from adverse decision to the highest state court but the four served ten months of their sentences before the convictions were reversed. The opinion of the majority castigated in severest terms the high-handed way in which District Attorney Sculco and trial judge John M. O'Connell had conducted the case.

"Bias and prejudice," one of the justices stated, "ran riot through the entire proceedings." He was referring to the introduction of testimony about alleged connections of some of the defendants with the Communist Party and allegations about one of them—Truitt—having given Negro pickets, along with the whites, the facilities of his home.

In this connection another of the justices composing the majority approvingly quoted Truitt's stand. "I have never," he affirmed "discriminated in choosing my friends because of their color."

Back of this frameup are the numbers racketeers criminal gangs, and anti-union interests that have long preyed on the miners, aluminum and other industrial workers who comprise the majority of the residents in the country. Truitt's activities in fighting these groups singled him out for a particularly violent attack.

A local defense committee has been organized which has conducted activities among workers in Westmoreland County and succeeded in getting some support among the unions. The Progressive Party of the state has made the defense one of its issues.

Seek Coast Senate Seat On Peace Issue

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Rep. Clinton McKinnon (D-Cal) of this city will run for the U. S. Senate nomination in California's June primary, he announced. He will seek the seat now held by Sen. William R. Knowland, Republican, notorious warmonger and spokesman for the fascist Chiang Kai-shek clique.

McKinnon said he was entering the race because "California needs a Senator who will work for peace and not for an extension of the Korean conflict." Knowland is one of the loudest supporters in Congress of a war-on-China policy.

McKinnon intended to file for both Republican and Democratic nominations. California law permits such cross-filing.

Speaks in Phila.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON (above) national Civil Rights Congress secretary, speaks at Academy of Music Foyer in Philadelphia next Thursday evening, March 20.

Notables Back IWO Fight For Existence

Leaders in education, social work, labor, religion, civil rights, and journalism, among them William Harrison, assistant editor of the Boston Chronicle; William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, and Clemens I. France, former Rhode Island State official, have signed a national People's Brief currently being circulated for the purpose of preventing the liquidation of the International Workers Order, a sound and solvent fraternal insurance society ordered dissolved by the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance.

Other signers are Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit; Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; John T. Manus, editor of the National Guardian; Robert Gwathmey, artist; Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker; Mervin Jules, educator, of Northampton, Mass.; James L. Brewer of the Rochester, N. Y. Bar; Pitirin A. Sorokin of Harvard University, and Dr. Walter Lanauer of the University of Connecticut.

The Brief points out that IWO policyholders face the loss of sick and death benefit protection which they now hold; the loss of \$110,000,000 in effective policies; the loss of \$6,000,000 in assets. In addition they face deprivation of burial rights, medical care and other benefits made possible by their association.

The eight initiators of the Brief are: Mrs. Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Simon Federman, president of American Federation of Polish Jews; Rabbi Max Feilshin, Radio City Synagogue; Ewart Guinier, vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council; Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers Union; Nathan M. Padgug, former Assistant District Attorney of New York; Rev. Hernando L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, and Leon Straus, vice-president of International Fur and Leather Workers Union. (Organizations listed for identification purposes only.)

The Brief will be submitted to the Appellate Court of New York State.

Inquiries may be addressed to S. Federman, 162 West 34th St., New York.

ASK PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP)—A conference of Illinois branches of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People called on Atty. Gen. McGrath to convene a federal grand jury to investigate violence in Cairo, Ill., aimed at Negro children in white schools.